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Vol. VII. | No. 1

552169

The Westchester County Magazine

Alvah P. French, Editor

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASTOR, LENOX AND TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

APRIL 1911

For the Home, School and Fireside

Published Monthly at White Plains, N. Y.
Devoted to the County and the
Borough of the Bronx

Easter Number

Westchester County Magazine Co.
Realty Building, White Plains, N. Y.
Branch Office: 55 Prospect Street, Port Chester, N. Y.

For Sale by all Newsdealers

Contents

The Counties of New York State Brief and Suggestive Sketches. By Rev. Anson Titus.

Men and Politics The Past Fifty Years in Westchester County, N. Y.—By Frank H. Pierson—Continued.

Representatives of Old Families Reinterred in Oakwood Cemetery.

County Bar Association Officers.

Society For Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. By Edward Myers.

The Indian's Virtues Exceeded His Vices.

William C. Clark, Transfer Tax Appraiser. Illustrated.

Plant Sufficient to Supply County with Ice.

Mr. Forbes Commands the Dead to Come Forth.

Genealogical.

Enoch Crosby, The Spy. — By Edward Myers.

"Stonewall" Jackson in Bronze.

County Teachers' Retirement Fund.

Half Century of Fire Company.

An Heroic Figure of Horace Greeley As Memorial.

Justice Morchauser a Student

The Minuet at Benslow's Tavern.—A Poem — By Harry Edward Miller.

Quotations in Tabloid.

Lincoln. —A Poem. By "Joalmaco."

Chappaqua Mountain Institute Adding to Its Fame.

The Death Record.

Miscellany.

Westchester County Magazine

VOLUME VII. APRIL, 1911 NUMBER 1.

The Counties of New York State
Brief and Suggestive Sketches

REV. ANSON TITUS

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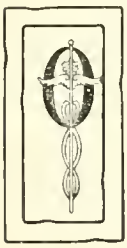
Chapter IX.

ONTARIO COUNTY.



ONTARIO County was formed in 1789 from Montgomery County. Canandaigua is the County seat. The earliest records within its Court House relate to the rapid growth of this Phelps and Gorham purchase. The east line of the County is the famed Pre-Emption line, west of which was deeded to Massachusetts by the Commissioners in 1783, and by Massachusetts sold to the enterprising men Oliver Phelps and Nathaniel Gorham. The harvest of its Indian inhabitants, burned by Sullivan's army in 1779 awoke the practical minds of the soldiers who speedily became settlers. The soil of Ontario County was notable. Canandaigua is a most beautiful town. Geneva at the foot of Seneca lake is assuming large proportions. And Phelps and Victor are garden spots for fruit and grain. Its settlers were largely from New England though many came from Pennsylvania and Maryland.

ORANGE COUNTY.

Orange County was one of the "original" Counties of the State. It is on the west side of the Hudson River: its chief town is Newburgh. The whole region is historic. The headquarters of Washington for a time was Newburgh. West Point the Military Academy of the Nation is in the ancient town of Cornwall. It occupies not only a place whose scenic attractions are unsurpassed but whose natural and constructed fortresses made it impregnable during the Revolution. The river views of the Hudson valley Counties are the summits of Nature's wonderland. Minisink and Neversink regions have much history associated with them. The fortresses and fields furnished several decisive engagements in the Revolution. Its settlers were from the lower Counties and new comers of the old world. Its County seat is Goshen.

Continued on Page 19

Men and Politics The Past Fifty Years in Westchester County.

New York.

Frank H. Pierson in Westchester News, Aug. 20, 1910. Copyrighted.

Chapter VIII.

ABOVE all, in 1876 these two leaders had the sentiment of the party with them. At the beginning of this article it is stated that the Democratic candidates, state and national, in 1876, were in harmony with the members of their party, possessed their confidence, shared their sentiments and even sympathized with their animosities. Had the Republican candidates, as a rule, been equally fortunate, perhaps the State would not have continued upon the long Democratic lane upon which it had entered, and the party in the nation would not have been forced to depend upon a single electoral vote to save it from defeat.

The Republicans of Westchester, however, made a splendid can vass in the election of 1876. It was Centennial year and there was much general activity. Tilden was a shrewd political manager, and there was always " something doing " when his hand was at the helm, or his interests were involved. Democratic literature and Democratic speakers flooded the county.

The Republicans were not behind their political opponents, and in all parts of the county Hayes and Wheeler clubs were organized, and public meetings held at which addresses were made by men like General Nathaniel P. Banks, Chauncey M. Depew, Colonel George W. Carter, Hon. Seth L. Milliken, Hon. A. H. Farrar, Hon. Horace Beemis, Hon. Thomas G. Alvord, Hon. J. H. Warwick, Hon. Steward L. Woodford, General John M. Thayer, Hon. William P. Fiero, Hon. Dorman B. Eaton, General Daniel E. Sickles, Hon. Elliott C. Cowdin, James W. Husted and many others.

Indeed, it may well be one of the proud boasts of the Republican party of Westchester that never, in all its long history, has it been discouraged by defeat or disorganized by factional feeling. Ever has defeat, whether from political foes or in its party councils, found the party in the county with its lines unbroken, its organization perfect and its activities unimpaired. Founded by men who believed that " principles, not men " were the true foundation of popular government, the Republicans of Westchester have remained true to the precept of

the fathers, and to this fidelity is much of the party's present supremacy in the county due.

With Hayes elected president by a narrow margin in the nation, and the Democartic State ticket successful by upwards of 40,000 majority, the following is the result of the 1876 election in this county:

President—Samuel J. Tilden, Dem., 12,054; R. B. Hayes, Rep., 9,573; Tilden's majority, 2,481.

Governor—Lucius Robinson, Dem., 11,976; Edwin D. Morgan, Rep., 9,666; Robinson's majority, 2,310.

Lieut-Governor—William Dorsheimer Dem., 11,998; S. S. Rogers, Rep., 9,632; Dorsheimer's majority, 2,366.

Canal Commissioner—D. A. Ogden, Dem., 12,000; D. C. Spencer, Rep., 9,622; Ogden's majority, 2,778.

Inspector State Prisons—R. H. Anderson Dem., 11,984; C. T. Trowbridge, 9,628; Anderson's majority, 2,356.

Associate Judge Court of Appeals—Robert Earl, Dem., 12,092 George F. Danforth, Reb., 9,445; Earl's majority, 2.647.

Representative in Congress—Result in District—Clarkson N. Potter, Dem., 16,238; George A. Brandreth, Rep..11, 238; Potter's majority 5.000.

Sheriff—Robert F. Brundrage, Dem., 11,971; Nelson B. Bartram, Rep., 9,566; Brundage's majority, 2,405.

County Clerk—John M. Rowel, Dem., 11,828; James H. Jenkins, Rep., 9,783; Rowel's majority, 2,045.

Surrogate—Owen T. Coffin, Dem., 12,184; Eugene B. Travis, Rep., 9.319 Coffin's majority, 2,865.

Superintendent of Poor—Adam Palm, Jr., Dem., 11,944; Paulus Margraff, Rep., 9,650; Palm's majority, 2,294.

Coroner—Frank G. Schirmer, Dem., 11,925; H. M. Ives, Rep., 9,662;Schirmer's majority 2,263.

Justice of Sessions—William C. Howe, Dem., 12,130; Cyrus Lawrence, 2d, Rep., 9,407. Both served.

Assembly—1st District—Ambrose H. Purdy, Tammany Dem., 5,286; A. Hartman, Anti-Tammany, 885; James R. Angel, Rep., 3,899; E. A. Hill, Prohibition, 10. Purdy elected.

Second District—William F. Moller, Dem., 4,354; Alexander Taylor, Jr., Rep., 3,130; Moller's majority, 1,224.

Third District—George E. Craft, Dem.. 8,654; James W. Husted,

Rep., 3,821; Husted's majority, 167.

Vote in White Plains—Tilden, 436; Hayes, 252; Tilden's majority, 184. Robinson, 431; Morgan, 265; Robinson's majority, 166. Potter for Congress, 451; Brandreth, 242; Potter's majority, 209. Brundage for Sheriff, 392; Bartram, 298; Brundage's majority, 94. Rowel for County Clerk, 462; Jenkins, 236; Rowel's majority, 232. Coffin for Surrogate, 434; Travis, 260; Coffin's majority 174. Schirmer for Coroner, 449; Ives, 230; Schirmer's majority, 219. Moller for Assembly, 406; Taylor, 277; Moller's majority, 129.

Continued on Page 20

T. Ellwood Carpenter has been re-elected president of the Mount Kisco National Bank and W. H. Moore cashier.

Representatives of old Families Reinterred in Oakwood Cemetery.

With the condemnation and flooding of large areas for water storage purposes in Westchester County, New York, by New York City, many cemeteries, churchyards and private burial grounds came within the territory to be submerged, consequently the descendants of these early families had the remains of their ancestors removed to cemeteries lying in zones not regarded as within the watershed. Those lying within the Byram Hill burying ground and the Sutton family originally interred in the Buxton cemetery are now resting in Oakwood Cemetery at Mount Kisco. N. Y.

County Bar Association Officers.

At the annual meeting the Westchester County Bar Association elected the following officers:

President, J. Addison Young; Vice President, First Assembly District, John C. Ten Eyck; Vice President, Second Assembly District, Herbert D. Lent; Vice President. Third Assembly District, Frank L. Young; Vice President Fourth Assembly District, Jerome Alvord Peck; Recording Secretary, Oscar Leroy Warren, White Plains; Corresponding Secretary, William A. Moore, New Rochelle; Treasurer, Anson Baldwin; Director for three years, J. Mayhew Wainwright; Director for three years, Nathan P. Bushnell.

Society for Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

By EDWARD MYERS.

Chapter III.

NEW YORK.

THE Rev. Mr. Seabury, fen. the Society's Missionary at Hemstead in Long Island, in his Letter of Oct. 21 1761, writes That he has had the good success to bring several Adults to Baptism, who, he hopes, will adorn their Profession. He observes, That our Church is well filled both at Hemstead and Oyster Bay, though the former is supplied with an Independent Preacher, and in the latter Anabaptist and separate Baptist Meetings are constantly held. The Church at Huntingdon, where he can attend but seldom, is well filled, and the zealous Members always lament their Want of a Minister. By his *Notitia Parochialis* it appears, That the Number of Inhabitants at Hemstead is 5940; of Adults baptized last Year 21, one of them a negro; of children 109 three of which were negroes; of Communicants 72; of Professors of the Church of England 750.

Mr. Timothy Wetmore, the Society's Schoolmaster at Rye, in a Letter dated May 6, 1761, complains, That since the death of his Father they had not been favoured with a Sermon, or had either of the Sacraments administered in the Parish by a Minister of the Church of England, for six or eight Months; that he has presumed, at the Request of the People in this destitute condition, to read Service every Lord's Day and upon other convenient Occasions, which he hopes may, by the Blessing of God, tend to keep up a Spirit of Religion, and further the Designs of the Society. He observes That the People are constant in their Attendance, and decent in their Deportment, and that the Temper of many of the Presbyterian Congregation, who have now no Minister, is such, that if a worthy and acceptable Man was settled in that Parish, he is much inclined to think they would not call another Preacher, but might many of them be brought into the Church.

The Society has informed the Vestry, that as soon as they shall make Application for a Minister, and enter into proper Engagements to contribute to his Support, they intend to appoint a Missionary.

The Rev. Mr. Milner, the Society's Missionary at West Chester, in his Letter of October 3, 1761, acquaints the Society, That after a long and dangerous Passage, he arrived at his Mission May 13, and has ever since preached to crowded Audiences. His Misssion, he says is of large Extent, and he is obliged to attend three Churches, and till Mr. Houdin came to New Rochelle, officiated there once a Month. One of his Churches is a new Edifice, raised by the generosity of Colonel Frederic Philips, who has given to its Service a fine Farm as a Glebe, consisting of 200 acres; upon which he purposes to build a good House for a Minister. Mr. Milner has baptized 43 White infants, and 4 adults; 12 Black Children and 3 adults. His Communicants are 16. His Catechumens, he says have made a laudable Proficiency, by which Means he hopes his Communicants will increase.

The Rev. Mr. Ogilvie, the Society's Missionary at Albany and to the Mohock Indians, in his Letter dated October 14, 1760, informs the Society, That he is obliged to return to Montreal for the Winter Season, by express Order from Sir Jeffrey Amherst, who directed him to procure some proper clergyman to supply his Place at Albany, to whom Mr. Ogilvie agrees to give the Society's Allowance during his absence, which he hopes they will approve of. And it appears by a joint Letter from Dr. Johnson, Dr. Barclay, and Mr. Auchmuty, that Mr. Brown, Chaplain to a Regiment under his Excellency, supplied Mr. Ogilvie's Cure from the Sunday before St. Thomas's Day 1760, when Mr. Brown himself was ordered on an expedition. Mr. Ogilvie, while he remains at Montreal, promises to do all in his Power to recomend the Church of England, and desires a Number of French Bibles and Common-Prayer Books, and some plain Accounts of the Protestant Religion, written with a Spirit of Moderation and Christian Charity. Mr. Ogilvie writes farther That all the Lands upon the Island of Montreal and Jesu are vested in the Church; the soil is good, and the country well cultivated; and should they remain to Great Britian in a General Peace, out of them might be made a sufficient Provision for a regular and orthodox Clergy.

The Rev. Mr. Watkins, the Society's Missionary at Newburgh, in a Letter dated June 24, 1761, complains, That through the extraordinary Fatigues which he has endured in the Cold and Storms for 16 Years, (riding more than 2000 Miles a Year) his Constitution is much impaired, so that he apprehends he shall not be able to endure so much Fatigue for the Time to come in such a cold Climate, being exceedingly troubled with the Rheumatism. The Society have agreed to remove Mr. Watkins to a warmer Climate, as soon as conveniently may be, on account of his long Services. From the 18th of November

1760, to the Date this Letter, he had baptized 23 White Children, and 3 Adults, educated in the Principles of Quakerism. He has baptized since he came to his Mission 727. His communicants are 90.

The Rev. Mr. Auchmity, the Society's Catechist to the Negroes in the City of New York, in his Letter dated May 2, 1761, gives an Account, That he had baptized 5 Negroes and 2 Mulatto Adults, after proper Instruction, and 87 Infants, since the Month of June 1760; and that he had lately had a considerable Increase of young Black Catechumens, many of whom promise very well, and he trusts in God will be exemplary in their behavior and a Credit to our most Holy Religion. In another Letter, dated Sept. 19, 1761, he acquaints the Society, That since his last Account he has had an addition of young Catechumens from the Negroe School. This School, he says was begun at the Expence of the Associates of Dr. Bray, and opened Sept. 22, 1760, and, in a little more than four Months, was compleatly full, and so continues. The number is limited to 30, though double that Number have requested to be admitted, the Necessity and Usefulness of such a School being already seen by many pious Owners of young Slaves. Mr. Auchmuty says, He frequently visits the School, hears the Scholars read, say their prayers, etc. that they attend his Lectures on the Lord's Day, when he catechises them and the Adults together, and is very sanguine in his Expectations from this little Flock, so early instructed in the great and important Doctrines of our Holy Religion, and taught their Duty to God and Man. Since his last he has baptized 39 Negro Children, and 4 Adults, and has several others preparing for baptism, and 2 Men for the Holy Communion.

To be continued.

THE INDIAN'S VIRTUES EXCEEDED HIS VICES.

Excepting for his love for drink, a vice that he learned from the White man who came to supplant him, the Indian had few of the weaknesses that have marked other aborigines. There was dignity, stoic bravery, endurance, courage, and a certain poetic love for nature and a devotion to oratory among the first dwellers in the land.

The primal virtues of men living in the open and close to nature came to the red man as a gift of his life, and in the tall, straight, powerfully muscled men of the forests were to be found a century ago some of the finest specimens of manhood in the world.

WILLIAM C. Clark, is a splendid example of what push, study, initiative and hard work will do for a young man who is compelled to depend absolutely upon himself.

Since February 1, 1909, by appointment of Charles H. Gaus, State Comptroller, Mr. Clark has acted as Transfer Tax Appraiser for Westchester County. This important office of great responsibility was not attained at a single bound. The preceeding interval represents many years of hard work and close application to duty.

Mr. Clark was born in Sussex County, New Jersey, in the village of Newton, on July 26, 1880, and in this locality he spent his boyhood, graduating from Newton High School in June 1894. He then entered the Centennial Collegiate Institute at Hackettstown, New Jersey, and was graduated therefrom in 1895. He then took up post graduate work in Port Jervis, New York, Academy and later at the Mount Vernon High School. While a student in the Mount Vernon High School under the excellent direction of Professor A. B. Davis, Mr. Clark was a law student in the offices of Messrs. Milo, J. White, Frank A. Bennet and George C. Appell.

During the period of his law student years he was also registered in the New York Law School, and in April 1904 was admitted to the Bar of the State of the State of New York. On September 6, 1906, he was appointed a Justice of the Peace in the City of Mount Vernon to fill an unexpired term, and in November was elected for a term of two years by 1,375 majority. Two years later he received the splendid tribute of 1,443 majority. During this period he practiced law successfully and acted as private secretary to Leslie Sutherland, County Clerk. He was later appointed Supervisor of Documents and cashier to Senator Francis M. Carpenter in Albany, performing these duties with signal ability.

On December 20, 1903, Mr. Clark was married to Miss Kathryn A. Reap of Scranton, Pennsylvania, but at the time a teacher in the Commercial Department of the Mount Vernon High School. They are the proud parents of three children, Donald, Mary and William Clark, Jr.

Mr. Clark is a young lawyer of great promise and has an increasing host of friends and admirers.

A Plant Sufficient to Supply County With Ice.

The Westchester County Brewing Company, of Mount Vernon, expect to manufacture daily sufficient ice to supply the demand of this county with its population approaching 300,000 and to deliver the same by automobile to customers desiring a hygienic product. The company has one if the most perfect ice manufacting plant in the United States. Their water supply consists of twenty-six artesian wells which furnish an inexhaustible flow of absolutely pure water.

Mr. Forbes Commands the Dead to Come Forth.

George P. Forbes is making a determined effect to place Larchmont on the map. Noble, George, noble. Now see to it that every other business man puts as much enthusiasm and cash into the undertaking as you do, then something tangible and worth while will be accomplished. Many Westchester County muncipalities have long since been embalmed by local mummies classed as "conservatives"—those who discourage all vigorous action in behalf of betterment and progress. May the town that sleepeth hear the voice of Mr. Forbes, arise, and come forth to receive its inheritance.

Genealogical.

DYCKMAN. Who were the parents, brothers and sisters of Hester Dyckman, the first wife of Frederick Devoe, married before 1710. He was the son of Frederick Devoe, and Hester Tourneur of Harlem, N. Y. His second wife was Mary Odell, married 1721. E. S. F.

MOTT. Henry Mott (2) Adam (1) born 1755 or 7, died Nov. 21. 1680, married Hannah. He was of Hemstead, L. I. Wanted the names of his children.

James Mott (3) (2) Adam (1) Wanted his wife's name.

James Mott (3) John (2) Adam (1) Wanted his wife's name.

Samuel Mott (3) John (2) Adam (1) born 1707, married May 27, 1728, Martha Smith, he died Feb. 15, 1736-7, she married John Hicks, Wanted the names of Samuel's children.

Charles Mott (3) Gershom (2) Adam (1) Wanted his wife's name. John Mott (3) Gershom (2) Adam (1) born 1697, Wanted his wife's name. Gershom Mott (3) (2) Adam (1) born May 15, 1702, married 1750, Deborah Carmen, Wanted the names of their children.

Asher Mott (3) Gershom (2) Adam (1) born 1704. Wanted his wife's name.

James Mott (3) Gershom (2) Adam (1) born 1707. Wanted his wife's name.

Richbell Mott (4) (3) James (2) Adam (1) married Deborah, Wanted her last name and the names of their children.

William Mott (4) Patrick (3) John (2) Adam (1) Wanted his wife's name.

Richard Mott (4) Patrick (3) John (2) Adam (1) Wanted his wife's name.

Gilbert Mott (4) Patrick (3) John (2) Adam (1) born 1768, probably a soldier in the War of 1812. Wanted the name of his wife.

Samuel Mott (4) Joseph (3) (2) (1) born Feb. 5. 1736, married Margaret, probably Williams, Dec. 1789, she died June 14, 1819, married (2) Susannah. He went to Vermont. Wanted the names of his children.

Richard Mott (4) Joseph (3) (2) Adam (1) born July 1, 1760. Wanted the name of his wife.

Jacob Mott (4) Joseph (3) (2) Adam (1) born Aug. 20, 1762, removed to Vermont. Hannah Williams, burned to death July 29, 1826. Wanted the names of their children.

Enoch Crosby, The Spy.

Aliases: "Harvey Birch" "John Brown."

By EDWARD MYERS.

Chapter I.

ENOCH Crosby the original of Harvey Birch, the hero of Cooper's "Spy," was born in Harwich, Barnstable County, State of Massachusetts, January 4, 1750. In 1753, he came with his father Thomas Crosby, to the Town of South East, formerly Dutchess, now Putnam County, State of New York, where Thomas and other settlers purchased farms under title from the Indians, without recognizing the claims of the Philipse family, who owned the land by a patent granted to them in 1697.

These settlers were afterward ejected from their farms by Frederick Philipse, and the Crosby family were reduced from a state of comfort to poverty. This unexpected change in their circumstances, compelled Enoch who was then but sixteen years of age, to leave his home and seek to earn his own living. He left his father one morning and after travelling on foot for a long distance he reached the eastern part of Philipstown, now called Kent, in Putnam County, where he apprenticed himself to a cordwainer, and faithfully served his master until January, 1771, when his indenture expired. At the beginning of the American Revolution Enoch Crosby resided in Danbury, in the State of Connecticut, where his name is inscribed in Captain Benedict's Company in Waterbury's Regiment.

They were ordered to the City of New York where they remained three weeks and from thence proceeded to Lake Chaplain. They then embarked for Isle aux Noix, in the the River Sorel, which connects Lake Chaplain with the St. Lawrence River.

Here Crosby was seized with a severe illness, and sent to the hospital. He soon, however, recovered his health, and remained with the army until his term of enlistment expired, which was in November, 1775.

He then, with several others, embarked for Crown Point, which they reached early in December. From thence they proceeded on foot to Ticonderoga, procured a small boat, and after much labor and fatigue, reached Sabath-day Point on Lake George. They then re-

sumed their journey and arrived at their several homes after many days of great suffering.

Crosby settled at Danbury, and worked at his trade as shoemaker until his health was entirely restored.

He was now twenty-seven years of age, six feet high, broad shoulders, deep chest, athletic, active, and used to hardships. He soon left Danbury and traveled Dutchess and Westchester Counties as an itinerant shoemaker. He thus acquired an intimate knowledge of Westchester County, and became acquainted with all kinds of people, including Whigs, Tories, Cowboys and Skinners.

One warm day in September, 1776, while plodding southward in Westchester County, he met a stranger, who proved to be a Tory. Supposing that Crosby was one of his party, he talked to him with perfect confidence, and intrusted him with all the secrets of the Tories in that section and told him that a company was about to be raised in the neighborhood, for the King's service.

Crosby, having learned so much and desiring to know more requested permission to be at one of the meetings. He was at once invited to the stranger's house, a short distance from where they met.

Here he was cordially entertained and many secrets of the Tory party were divulged to him. Crosby at once laid a plan to break up this combination of Tories and started immediately on the execution of it.

Learning that they were to have a meeting on a certain night, he told his host that he was desirous of enlisting, and was determined to go down to New York at once.

His host told him he was foolish to attempt such a thing, on account of the danger to Tories and their friends in the lower part of the county.

Crosby, however, left the house while all were asleep, and proceeded rapidly on the road toward White Plains.

Having heard that a Mr. Young, who lived on the road between Tarrytown and White Plains, was a devoted friend to the American cause, he made haste to reach his home. He arrived there about midnight, and at once related to Young the secret meetings and conspiracies of the Tories which he had learned during the time he had stayed at their house. As soon as he had heard the particulars, Young seized his hat and agreed to guide Crosby the shortest and quickest way to reach White Plains and lay the matter before the Committee of Safety, who were then meeting at that place.

To be continued

"STONEWALL" JACKSON IN BRONZE.

A bronze statue of General "Stonewall" Jackson was unveiled September 28, 1910, at Charleston W. Va., on the State Capitol grounds by the Daughters of the Confederacy. General Jackson was a native of Clarksburg, West Virginia. General Bennet H. Young, of Louisville, Ky., commander of the Department of Tennessee, U. C. V., was the chief speaker.

County Teacher's Retirement Fund.

The Board of Supervisors has appropriated $2,000 toward the Teacher's Retirement Fund. Since tha establishment of the fund, a period of less than two years, the teachers of the county have contributed $7,705.84. This amount represents a percentage deducted each month from their salary. Under the law as at present Westchester County cannot exceed annual appropriation of $5,000. The County Treasurer is the official treasurer of the fund.

Union Hook & Ladder Co's Half Century Mark.

Union Hook and LadderCompany, of White Plains, was organized May 16, 1861. It has an honorable record of a half-century. The leading men of the town during this period have been of its membership. Its semi-centennial will be formally celebrated.

An Heroic Figure of Horace Greeley as a Memorial.

WILLIAM ORDWAY PARTIDGE
THE SCULPTOR CHOSEN.

The Horace Greeley Memorial Committee of Chappaqua, New York. John I. D. Bristol. chaiman, has awarded the contract to William Ordway Partridge, sculptor for an heroic figure of Horace Greeley standing, which will be erected upon a park site directly opposite the famous Greeley Farm at Chappaqua. The architect is William Henry Deacy. The work of constructing the monument base is to begin at once. The completed memorial, the funds for which have been donated by the admirers of the famous abolitionist editor will cost when completed about $20.000.

The preliminary work of excavation, the first sod of which was turned by his daughter Gabrielle, wife of the Rev. Frank M. Clendennin, on February 3, 1911, the one hundredth anniversary of Mr. Greeley's birth, was duly observed with imposing ceremonies. It is expected that the memorial will be completed during the present Summer, and will be of bronze. Among the prominent contributors was Andrew Carnegie who sent his check for $1,000.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY MAGAZINE.

ESTABLISHED 1907

AN HISTORICAL, COMMERCIAL AND SOCIAL PUBLICATION

¶ You need it in your family circle. ¶ Every number is of intrinsic value and at the year-end you have an invaluable volume for binding and adding to your library.

THE COPY TEN CENTS THE YEAR ONE DOLLAR

ALVAH P. FRENCH, President-Treasurer
ALBERT J. SCHLINGER, Superintendent

Entered as second class mail matter October 24, 1908, at the Post Office at White Plains, N. Y., under the act of Congress, March 3, 1879. *Copyrighted.*

Editorial --- Tabloids --- Suggestions

Receiverships.

The story of our receiverships is studded with records of waste, excess and often spoliation. No phase of it touches the great mass of the people more intimately or more disastrously than that which relates to failed financial institutions, the depositories of the people's money.

Economic waste is the undoing of many a business that otherwise would be a financial success.

Justice Morchauser Increasingly a Student.

Judge Joseph Morchauser, of the Supreme Court of the Ninth Judicial District, when sitting at White Plains, spends a large proportion of his time when off the bench, in the Law Library. The Judge is even more of a student to-day than he was when practicing at the Dutchess County Bar. Judges only become great and useful as they read and digest the great truths of the Fathers—the Law Givers of this Country.

Dwight Moody once said: "so few men become great because so few men study." It is plain Justice Morchauser proposes to grow. May his ambition in this direction never wain.

The Minuet at Benslow's Tavern

By Harry Edward Mitter

Stately, ah, that is the one true word
When step and music for minuet are heard;—
And before me once again I see
The people of an oldtime company;
And in the center where the dancers go,
None are so graceful as Cicily Benslow.

Filled is that old dance with certain charm;—
Nor is it a romp our dignity to alarm;
But measured, it moves across the kitchen floor,
Where those dancers come again no more.
Not so stately is that merry crowd
But laughter wakes the echoes loud.

Polite is the bow to his partner there,
The rustic swain before his lady fair;
Or through the mazy minuet the quest
Is carried by some gallant urban guest—
These on the floor at Benslow's meet,
Unmindful that the passing hours are fleet.

That was a time, then was the day,
When dancing was not a riot or fray,
A hurly burly, a romp and all that,
Such as now calls for an acrobat—
Shocked by these modern steps, I trow,
Would have been our little Cicily Benslow.

Sweet lavender and rue, they have a place
Some way to me with the minuet's grace;
And truly it means we have lost much
If no more we care for the stateliness of such
As lives in the spirit of the minuet,
Too slow for this age of hurry and fret.

Dim grows my picture, like a twilight gloom
Settling on the dancers of that great room;
And Cicily's small, pink-slippered feet,
Softer their fairy-like steps they beat;
While music fading and faint-sounding yet,
Brings faint echoes from an olden minuet.

—*Bridgeport Evening Post*

¶ The man who succeeds is the one who finishes up the other fellow's neglected job with a smile.—JOHN MILES.

¶ We have yet to realize that mural paintings in our civic art make our cities more attractive and educational. They stimulate to higher ideals.

ORDERS vs. PUBLIC POLICY.

¶ Society should permit no man to carry out orders which are against law and public policy, and, if you will but put one or two conspicuous dummies in the penitentiary, there will be no more dummies for hire. —WOODROW WILSON

¶ Opportunity is more powerful than conquerors or profits. —DISRAELI.

¶ Away with the gab, give me the votes. —DAN NOLAN.

¶ Don't say it can't be done, for while you are "pooh-poohing" the idea, some wide awake fellow is doing it.

¶ The cost of School Supplies in Westchester County would bear more than a casual examination. Such digression from pre-occupation would give a sudden shock.

Lincoln

"By Joalmaco"

Great man! Whose undulating voice
Within the vale, o'er towering hill;
A master's voice we hear it still
Great man, the greatest Nation's choice,

Thy countenance with sadness seem'd,
With noble dignity portray'd;
It spoke rich words, ere they were said,
With balanced wisdom each word teem'd.

And as we gaze on that loved face,
From out eternity we hear
That sympathetic voice so clear
"Emancipate the human race!"

Rare genius to thee we pay
That wholesome homage due to thee.
Thy master mind, God gave it thee,
So it reflects o'er us today.

My muse must cease; thy harmony,
—Thou most majestic Democrat—
Pervades the love it once begat,
With us alway, it cannot die.

Counties of New York State —Cotinued from page 1

ORLEANS COUNTY.

Orleans County was delayed in its settlement by the war of 1812-15, but when the Erie Canal was made 1825, its fertile soil was in great demand. The Canal furnished a market for its products. It was taken off of Genesee County in 1824, and Albion, centrally located on Erie Canal became its County seat. The region must have been great hunting grounds for the Indians. Its acres today are gardens producing grain and fruits, early marketed by the railways and canal. Its settlers were largely from New England who tested its fields, and though today many of the people are of more recent imigration yet the seasons bring bountiful harvest. It was a portion of the Holland Land Purchase, which company erected mills and variously encouraged the settlers in the formation of their houses and comunities.

MADISON COUNTY.

Madison County formed from Chenango County in 1806 received its name from President Madison. The South part of the County was a portion of the "Chenango twenty towns," the west portion was of the "Linckline Grant" and the northern was of the Oneida and Stockbridge Indian Reservations. About 1790 settlers began coming to its hills and vales, and were not disappointed in their harvests. Its soil assisted greatly in the recuperation of the people. Its pioneers were patriots of the Revolution, many of whom were from Rhode Island. The County has a flourishing Historical Society, and ample apportunity has it for service. Its principal towns are forward in educational advantages. Hamilton is the seat of Colgate University and at Cazenovia is located an Academy of extended repute. The County has been eminently patriotic in times of war, and full of the affairs of peace in all its years.

MONROE COUNTY.

Monroe was organized in 1821 from Genesee and Ontario Counties. With the upbuidlng of Rochester as a milling centre new enterprises took hold of all its people. The fame of Genesee flour was world wide. The water power at Rochester was utilized under the lead of Col. Nathaniel Rochester, an early proprietor. The County is itself a garden in fertility. All nature smiled to make the region prosperous. Rochester has an Historical Society which treats in a generous fashion the affairs of the County. Its settlers were largely from New England who brought with them the habits of industry and formality. The history of the Six Nations of Indians throughout western New York has much interest, and has attracted the attention of many students and writers.

(To be continued.)

Men and Politics the Past Fifty Years in Westchester County —Continued from page 4

Chapter IX.

WHILE the Democrats, in 1880, carried Westchester for their State and congressional tickets, elected all four of their electoral candidates for county offices and two out of the three assemblymen, the majorities, in most cases, were so small as to bring from that fact consolation to the hearts of their apponents.

That the Westchester Democracy, which had been in the habit of giving its presidential candidates majorities reaching up into the thousands, and had even given Horace Greeley over 800 majority, could only muster 491 majority against James A. Garfield, looked to most people very much like the "handwriting on the wall," presaging the final downfall in Westchester of the party which for twenty years had been on the wrong side on national issues, and yet had prospered in the county, holding its offices and dominating its politics.

Of James A. Garfield it may be said that he was the most popular Republican candidate, up to 1880, who had run for president in Westchester. Belonging to the Blaine-Robertson school of politics, Garfield appealed to the sentiment of a large number of Westchester voters who recognized in him a leader close to their hearts and political leanings.

The opposition to Garfield and Arthur was of the bittered kind. The Westchester Democrats in their advocacy of Hancock and English, their candidates for president and vice-president, stopped at nothing. Their papers and public speakers repeated all the lies and libels that partisan vindictiveness could invent—and the crop was particularly large in 1880. The figures "329," a slur upon the Republican presidential candidate's congressional record, in some towns was chalked upon the steps and doors of prominent Republicans. Some of the Democratic papers of the county—to their everlasting disgrace and discredit be it said—reprinted in facsimile the fraudulent "Morey letter," printed originally in "Truth," and which cost its author a term in prison, and in their editorial utterance gave the impression that decency and an ordinary regard for truth and fair play were things entirely foreign to a political controversy.

It was in this campaign that the much overrated Clarkson N. Potter, in a speech at White Plains, displayed his shallow, or per-

verted, conception of economic laws by the remarkable assertion, in speaking of the tariff:

> "By a protective tariff we might raise bananas here, but they would cost 75 apiece, and not be as good as we get now."

Which caused a Republican editor of one of the county papers to observe:

> "If that assertion means anything, it means that Mr. Potter not only does not believe in a protective tariff, but believes that the articles manufactured in this country are of an inferior quality. and the prices for all articles protected by a tariff are too high."

Mr. Potter's blantant free trade utterances, however, were quite in keeping with the ideas of the Democratic candidate for the presidency, who, running upon a "tariff for revenue only" platform, openly held that the tariff was purely "a local issue." But Hancock was a soldier, and therefore not supposed to be well founded in matters of political economy, while Potter, as a much advertized "statesman," with a congressional experience of some years, ought to have known enough to have steered clear of the enunciation of dangerous theories, even if he believed in them. It did not make much difference, however; Potter was elected. In 1880 the Westchester Democrats took their politics "straight," and did not ask any embarassing questions, or split hairs over tariff theories. They were there for the offices—and they got them.

The Republican Congressional Convention met at Moran's Hall, in White Plains, on Wednesday, October 20, 1880, having adjourned from the original date set for the meeting, October 16th. The Hon. Hugh N. Camp, of the 23d Ward of New York City, was chosen chairman, and Alexander Taylor, Jr., was unanimously nominated for Representative in Congress.

At the time Mr. Taylor was thirty-three years of age. Born in New York City, for the past eighteen years he had been a resident of Rye Neck in the town of Rye. He was a member of the firm of Alexander Taylor's Sons, one of the leading commission houses of the city. Of an engaging personality, he possessed the training and ambition to have made a highly satisfactory representative of the district, with whose interests he was in touch, and with whose people he was identified.

The Republican Congressional Committee for 1880 was composed of William H. Robertson. D. Ogden Bradley, Silas D. Gifford and

James L. Wells, an energetic canvass was made in which Mr. Taylor took an active part and made many new friends and supporters, but the Democratic vote in the 23d and 24th wards of New York City, which, with Westchester county, formed the Congress District, was too heavy a load to be overcome by Republicans, in those days.

The Democratic Congressional Convention met at Lafayette Hall, White Plains, October 14th. William Mabie of Cortland, was chairman, and Waldo Hutchins was nominated for Congress.

Mr. Hutchin was a resident of King's Bridge, in the 24th Ward of New York City. In the convention he had been opposed by Samuel Williams Johnson, of Rye, and his nomination was not particularly agreeable to Democrats inclined to be particular as to the antecedents of their party nominees. As a matter of fact, Mr. Hutchins had had rather a varied political career. Originally a Whig, he drifted over to the Know Nothing Party, and up to 1871 he had been a bitter opponent of the Democratic party. In that year he went with a contesting delegation to the Republican State Convention, and being rejected, appeared in 1872 as a delegate to the Liberal Republican Convention at Cincinnati,which nominated Horace Greeley for president. From Liberal Republican to "Tammany" Republican and then to the Democratic party were the easy grades by which Mr. Hutchins at last found his political level, and a majority of the Democrats of the Westchester district received him with open arms and sent him to Congress, despite the protests of many members of the party who thought Westchester had Democrats more worthy the honor.

The Republican County Committee in 1880 was made up as follows: William H. Robertson, Bedford, chairman; W. W. Pierson, Ossining; Constance White, Yorktown; Silas D. Gifford, Eastchester; Edward B. Long, White Plains; James C. Cooley, Westchester; D. Ogden Bradley, Greenburg; James S. See, Mount Pleasant; W. H. Guernsey, Yonkers. The County Convention was held at Moran's Hall, in White Plains, October 9th. Hon. D. Ogden Bradley was Chairman, Cyrus Frost. of Cortlandt, and Dr. Nordquist, of Eastchester, were vice-preseidents, and among the Secretaries was Theodore H. Silkman, afterwards surrogate of the county for two terms, and whose death took place in August, 1910.

D. Wiley Travis was nominated for district attorney over E. Marshall Pavey, of Pelham. Charles G. Banks was nominated for register; Nelson McCutchen, of Greenburgh, for Superintendent of the poor, and James S. See, of Mount Pleasant, for Justice of Sessions. Mr. McCutchen, at that time a member of the long established hardware firm of Curtiss & McCutchen., of Tarrytown, declining the nomination, Henry S. Meyers, of Yonkers, was substituted.

Certainly, the Republicans had every reason to be satisfied with their County ticket, D. Wiley Travis was one of those strong characters who had done so much for the up-building of the Republican party in the Third Assembly District. Born in the Town of Cortlandt, Janury 15, 1824, he had studied law in the office of William and Thomas Nelson. Originally a Whig in politics, in 1855, he assisted in the formation of the Republican party at the Syracuse convention, to which he was a delegate. In 1867 he was Member of Assembly from the Third District; served as supervisor of Cortlandt, in 1878; elected Member of Assembly, 1878; re-elected, 1879. Throughout his long life Mr. Travis was an unswerving Republican, unselfish in his devotion to its principles and and the interests of his political associates.

TO BE CONTINUED

Chappaqua Mountain Institute Adding to its Fame.

The Chappaqua Mountain Institute, at Valhalla, is growing in popularity and attendance. At the present the time there is a large waiting list of those seeking admission. The corps of teachers represent experts in their particular departments and students under them advance rapidly in their studies.

At the present time a large addition is in the course of construction and fifteen men are at work increasing the area of the already beautiful grounds which add so much to the landscape and appeal so strongly to the eye,

Mr. Charles R. Blenis, the able director, has made the school a model of its class. The location of the institute is in all respects ideal.

Joseph H. Mead. of the County Trust Company, of White Plain,s, has been elected a vice-President of the First National Bank, of Brewster, N. Y. Mr. Mead has for many years been actively identified with the banking interests of the County Seat.

The Death Record

CRAWFORD.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y. Sunday, September 11, 1910, Hannah B., daughter of Emma L. and the late John S. Crawford.

VERMILYE.—At her home, 21 Greenvale Ave., Yonkers, N. Y., on Monday, Sept, 12, 1910, Katherine Depew, wife of W. H. Vermilye, M. D., aged 65 years.

HAMLEN.—At New Rochelle, N. Y., on Aug. 17, 1910, suddenly, Elisabeth Lord, daughter of Lizzie V. and the late Dr. S. L. Hamlen.

DOTY.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Thursday, July 28. 1910, William H. Doty, beloved husband of Elisabeth M. Doty.

HORTON.—Suddenly, on Friday, Sept. 2, 1919, Walter H. Horton, son of E. G. and Addie G. Horton, aged 20 years.

BAYLES.—At Mount Vernon., Nov. 1, 1910, Adeline Bayles, widow of Anthony Bayles, in the 76th year of her age.

ELY.—At his home, 27 Wendle Park Tarrytown, N. Y., on December 9, 1910 William Henry Harrison Ely, aged 59 years.

ANDERSON.—At Porchester, N. Y., on October 9, 1910, Bridget Keating Anderson.

CROSS.—At White Plains, N. Y., October 8. 1910, Minnie Newell, beloved wife of Charles W. Cross.

SEITER.—Suddenly, at Mount Vernon N. Y., October 9, 1910, Colonel Charles J. Seiter, in his 51st year

TOMPKINS.—At Ossining, N. Y., October 8. 1910. Elisabeth Ann, widow of Samuel E. Tompkins. Interment at Greenwood cemetery.

Westchester County Magazine

VOLUME VII. MAY, 1911 NUMBER 2.

Enoch Crosby, The Spy.

Aliases: "Harvey Birch" "John Brown."

By EDWARD MYERS.

Chapter II

Crosby accepted his offer, and they started at once, reaching White Plains about two o'clock in the morning. They soon obtained an interview with Judge John Jay, to whom Crosby related the whole matter. The Committee were at once assembled, and Crosby was directed to be ready to accompany a detachment of Rangers on the following evening to the place where these Tories were holding their secret meeting. The plan was a success, and the whole party was captured. Judge Jay was greatly impressed with the acuteness and ability of Crosby as a secret agent, and urged him to continue in the good work he had so successfully begun. Crosby accepted this proposition, only urging Judge Jay to do justice to his memory in event of his death while on duty. The Committee furnished him with a pass which he was instructed never to show excepting in case of absolute necessity, and if he should be arrested as a Tory or secret agent of the enemy means would be furnished for his escape. Crosby then shouldered his pack of shoemaker's tools and started out on his dangerous mission.

In order to avoid suspicion, he pretended to be searching for work, and earnestly pursued his apparent vocation, travelling about the country, becoming acquainted with all sorts of men, and endeavoring to get such information as would be valuable to the Committee of Safety.

He one day applied for a shoemaker's job and a night's lodging at a farm house, where he professed sympathy for the royal cause, and learned that there was a company forming a short distance from the house, which intended to join the British Army' He agreed to enlist with them and obtained the entire confidence of the Tory leader. He was allowed to examine the roll and was taken to their hiding place, which proved to be an immense stack of hay, covering a large framework, capable of concealing about fifty men.

In the night while all were asleep Crosby hastened to White Plains, reported the matter to the Committee of Safety, and requested them to send Captain Townsend's Company of Rangers on the following night, when the Tories were to meet. Crosby hastened back, and arriving at the house of the captain, without disturbing anyone, was soon sound asleep.

On the following night the Tory party were again assembled at the house, and while they were all enjoying themselves, were suddenly startled by the tramp of horses. In an instant the door was forced open, the Rangers rushed in, and arrested the whole party, including Crosby, who had pretended to conceal himself in a closet. The prisoners were taken to White Plains, examined, and sent with a strong guard to Fishkill. They were there confined in the Old Dutch Church. Crosby was privately assured by the Committee that means would be provided for his escape. They arrived soon after, and were in session at an old farm house a short distance from the church.

After the other prisoners were all examined Crosby was taken before the Committee, much to his apparent terror. He had to be forced into the room, and dispair seemed settled on his countenance. After the officer had left the room and Crosby was alone with the Committee, they laughed at the cunning and shrewdness he had displayed. They then consulted with him regarding his escape.

He was then returned to his room, and during the night got out through a window, the fastenings of which had been previously removed.

He then, leaving Fishkill, rapidly pursued his way to the house of a party whom the Committee had requested him to see and get information in regard to a company being recruited by an English captain on the west side of the Hudson River. Crosby crossed the river, met the captain, became acquainted with all the particulars, and reported the matter to the Committee by sending to them a party whom he knew was a warm friend to the American cause.

They were all soon captured by a party of Townsend's Rangers, with Crosby among the rest. With the company who captured them was Mr. William Duer, one of the Committe of Safety, who came on purpose to provide for Crosby's escape. Captain Townsend was pleased at the capture of Crosby, who had escaped from him at Fishkill, and told Duer that " this man had disappeared very mysteriously from the church where he was previously confined, but he would look sharp after him this time.

He was then placed in a room under a strong guard. The sentinels were given some brandy containing a strong opiate. While they were asleep, Crosby again escaped much to the astonishment of Captain Townsend. After traveling a long distance through the Highlands, Crosby sought safety, rest and something to eat at the house of a farmer whom he knew to be a Tory.

Here he was made welcome by the man and his wife, and when he departed next morning they furnished him with provisions and clothes.

Crosby soon became aware that the American patrols were scouring the country in every direction to recapture him, and therefore most of his traveling was done at night.

While resting at a farm house one night he was seized by a party of soldiers, one of whom recognized him as one of the party of Tories who escaped at Fishkill. Crosby was entirely worn out by his rapid marches, want of rest and insufficient food. Being roughly handled by these men he showed them his pass. They recognized it at once, and immediately released him. The next conspiracy he uncovered was at a house near Pawling where he discovered a company of Tories holding meetings. He joined them and laid a plan for their capture.

Colonel Morehouse was notified. and the whole band was surrounded.

Some tried to escape by the windows, and Crosby hid under a bed, where he was soon found.

It was not long before Crosby's continued and mysterious escapes, aroused the suspicions of the Tories, who determined to take some prompt method of ending his usefulness to the American cause. Crosby thought it best to disappear for a while, and sought refuge in the house of his brother-in-law, Solomon Tompkins, who lived near Carmel, in Putnam County. He was, however, very closely watched, and a few nights after he arrived here he was fired at through a window the ball just grazing his neck. He became very cautious in his movements and slept in a small room in the back part of the house. A few nights after the above accident, Crosby was captured by an armed gang of Tories, who beat him until he was insensible, plundered the house, and left him for dead. An attack on the gang was made by the neighbors, who were aroused by the report of firearms; a number were shot and the balance were drowned in the river.

To be continued

A Gifted Amateur Photographer

Mr. Albert E. Arnold, of Mount Vernon, has developed phenomenal skill as an amateur photographer. By many he is regarded as an expert. He has taken prizes at recent exhibits in photography and his work has attracted wide attention. Mr. Arnold has taken careful note of the development of southern Westchester County, and his pictures illustrate better than words the gigantic strides that have been made during the last decade. They give one a look backward not otherwise attainable. In the history of the future they must be employed to make the record true.

For many years Mr. Arnold has occupied a confidential position with the Westchester Lighting Company, in Mount Vernon, and having acquired the Study Habit, devoted his spare moments so successfully toward the realization of a dream, that he was recently admitted to the bar of the State of New York and is now a full-fledged attorney and counsellor at law. That he will make good all his friends are confident. He made full use of his time and time will make honorable use of him in the big affairs of the future. There are substantial rewards for those who court the Study Habit. Opportunity is just around the Corner looking for young men of the Arnold type.

Thirty Years at The Westchester County Bar.

The Court House at White Plains, N. Y. in 1878.

BY DAVID H. HUNT.

Chapter VIII.

Treating the foregoing chapters as merely introductory to the proposed history of the bar of Westchester County from 1878 to the present time, it is our purpose to proceed in a more systematic manner giving, as far as possible, a narrative of the proceedings of the Bench and Bar during that period. We have, as is the custom of those getting on in years, fondly referred to the days before the typewriter and the 'phone, and trust that the recital of those cherished memories of long ago has not offended the sensitive natures of the younger members of the bar. Before, however, passing to this narrative in chronological detail we must aks the further indulgence of the reader, while we attempt to describe the Court House and its surrounding as they existed in 1878.

The new Court House, as it was then termed, had been built in 1855 when White Plains became the sole county seat of the county and the holding of court at Bedford had been discontinued. This new Court House, which in the course of time has now become the old Court House, built of native stone under the supervision of the building committee of the Board of Supervisors was, twenty-three years after its completion, still regarded as one of the finest public buildings in the State. To-day, the substantial old building, after forty-six years service, stands as a fitting monument to the public enterprise of former days and to the sterling integrity and conscientious efforts of the public servants of fifty years ago.

In 1878 and for several years thereafter there stood on the edge of the sidewalk, in front and on either side of the lawn, a row of posts extending along Railroad avenue, Grand street and Court street. These posts supported iron railings and thus supplied a hitching place for the horses of jurors, litigants and lawyers. The public transit facilities of that day were decidedly limited. A journey from the outlying towns of Poundridge and eastern Lewisboro to the " Plains " was an undertaking of no insignificant proportion.

The resident of Peekskill, Verplanck's, Croton or Ossining, who was compelled to attend court and obliged to rely upon a public conveyance, crossed from Tarrytown to White Plains in the old mail coach. This ancient equipage made one round trip each day, leaving Tarrytown at 8 A. M. and White Plains at 4

P. M. This vehicle, which could comfortably seat eight persons of modest avoirdupois frequently carried twice that number of sturdy Westchester County jurymen, was the conveyor of the United States mail. The driver believed it his duty to leave each terminus on schedule time. It became a question of tactical skill to prevent a cause being submitted to a jury before three o'clock in the afternoon, because of the generally accepted axiom, that the Tarrytown stage had won more issues than any lawyer in the county.

When the judge holding the circuit came from Brooklyn or Poughkeepsie sessions of the court were held in the evening. On such occasions, when the jury was in part made up of residents of Bedford, Chappaqua, Katonah, Somers, Mount Kisco or Croton Falls, it frequently became necessary to exercise considerable skill to prolong a case until after 5 P. M. at which time the Pawling train afforded the last opportunity for passengers to reach any point north of White Plains. The reputation of the north bound Pawling as an adjuster of verdicts was second only to that of the Tarrytown stage. The farmer litigant, juror or witness, unless living at too great a distance from White Plains, generally drove to the Court House and either left his team attached to the railing above spoken of or placed it under the sheds connected with the Standard House, Wallace House (now the Elberon) or Matthies Hotel.

On one occasion three festive White Plains' youths appropriated a horse of one juror, the harness of another and the buckboard of a third for the purposes of an old-fashioned joy ride. They were arrested at Port Chester and tried before Andrew Jackson Hyatt, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, at White Plains and a jury. Major Hiram Paulding defended a young Pole named Starhanisky, charged with having appropriated the horse. The three defendants were tried together, but so ably did the Major handle his case that the verdict of the jury was announced by the foreman, the late Adolph Matthies, in the follwing language : "We find the fellow that stole the horse not guilty and the other fellows guilty."

To be continued

¶ There are no table lands in the valley. To reach level ground one must climb, struggle and stick. Most men loosen their grip too quick. —JOHN MILES.

The Counties of New York State Brief and Suggestive Sketches

REV. ANSON TITUS

Chapter X.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

MONTGOMFRY COUNTY was estahlished 1772 from Albany County. It was first called Tryon County after William Tryon, a Colonial Govenor. Its County Seat is Fonda. The Mohawk Valley has a most facinating history. The river itself a waterway to the interior, and near at hand carrying places to the Oswego and Susquehanna rivers, so that from earliest days it has been the scene of both peaceful and warlike exploits. Many of its early residents were Palatines who were established upon tracts of land which they cultivated and in days of emergency in French and Indian and Revolutionary times responded to the call of their military leaders. The career of Gov. William Johnson, and his efforts with the Indians and with the White settlers and his influence over the entire section affords one of the notable characters and episodes which the pen of a historian can treat. Montgomery County has an historical Society which is wide awake to its incidents and heroic pioneers.

To be continued

Origin of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The first organization bearing the title of Grand Army of the Republic was instituted as a post in Decatur, Illinois, April 6, 1866. The charter members were Col. John M. Snyder, Dr. James Hamilton, Maj. R. M. Woods, Maj. Robert Allen, Chaplain William J. Rutledge, Col. Martin Flood, Col. Daniel Grass, Col. Edward Prince, Capt. John S. Phelps, Capt. John Lightfoot, Col. B. F. Smith, Brevet Major A. A. North, Capt. H. E. Howe, Lieutenant (afterward Colonel) B. F. Hawkes.

The originator of the organization and the provisional commander at the first encampment held in Indianapolis, Indiana, November 20, 1866, was Major Benjamin Franklin Stephenson.

Society for Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

By EDWARD MYERS.

Chapter IV.

NEW YORK

THE Reverend Mr. Wetmore, the Society's Missionary at Rye in this Province, acquaints the Society, that his several Congregations at Rye, White-Plains, North Castle, and Bedford, are large and flourishing, and the Disposition of those that opposed the Interest of the Church in these Places, seems changed for the better. The New-Light Preacher is removed from Bedford, and there are some Hopes of the People's uniting with the North Castle towards supporting a Minister in the Holy Orders of our Church, to officiate alternately to them ; in the mean Time the Church hath suffered a Loss by the Death of Mr. Purdy, the Society's School-master, who was a Friend to Religion, and did many kind Officiers to the Poor as far as he was able; his Corps was attended to the Church on Ash-Wednesday by a great Concourse of People of all Persuasions, to whom Mr. Wetmore preached a Sermon, adapted to that Day, and to the melancholy Occasion. Mr. Wetmore also mentions the Loss of another worthy Communicant of exemplary Piety and Virtue, praying God to fill the Breach made in his Flock by the Loss of two such worthy Members.

The Reverend Mr. Charlton, the Society's Missionary at Staten Island in this Provence writes, that tho' it had pleased God to afflict him wlth Sickness in the preceding Winter, he had gone through the Duties of his pastoral Office; and he had found it most convenient to throw into one the Classes of his white and black Catechumens, he from Experience finding, that the plain and easy Exposition of the Church Catechism made to the Blacks, suits best also with the uncultivated Genius of the Whites he had lately baptized four of his Adult Negroe Catechumens, and a White Adult one after proper Instruction ; he had also received four new Communicants, two of whom were of the Number of his Adult Catechumens.

The Reverend Mr. Ogilvie, the Society's Missionary to Albany, and to the Mohock Indians, writes in his Letter of July 19, 1753, that he had lately baptized in his Mission twenty-eight Children, seven of them Indians, and also two Adult ones ; ond received three into the Number of Communicants. Mr. Ogilvie adds, that the Indians were then very poor, Occassioned by a Worm, which had devoured almost all their Corn ; and notwithstanding they had it in their Power to procure all the Necessaries of Life by a root known by the name "Chinsang," they too generally spent the Money which it procured them in strong and intoxi-

cating Liquors ; and tho' they had been always chargeable to him on their coming to Albany, expecting he should find them in Victuals and Drink, they had grown much more so of late ; however, Mr. Ogilvie promises to do them all the good Offices in his Power, and to preserve the Children, if possible, from the Corruption of their Parents; and as one Means towards it, he recommends Paulus, an Indian, as qualified to instruct the Indian Children in their own Language, instead of Petrus Paulus, who has been some Time dead ; and Paulus, Mr. Ogilvie says, may at the same Time officiate as Clerk to him when he comes among them, and read Prayers to them in his Absence ; and to this the Society most willingly consented. Mr. Ogilvie, when at Albany, preaches twice every Lord's-Day, besides reading a catechetical Lecture on Fridays; and he had, within the preceding Year, baptized fourteen White and ten Negroe Children ; and four Adult Slaves out of the Number of his Catechumens.

The Reverend Mr. Auchmuty, the Society's Catechist to the Negroes in the City of New York, informs the Society by his Letter dated November 23, 1753, that from December preceding, he had baptized twelve Negroe Adults, having first well instructed them in the Principles of Christianity ; and fifty Negroe Infants. Mr. Auchmuty had lately begun a Catechetical Lecture on every Friday in the afternoon. at the New Church, for the Instruction of both Whites and Blacks, and many of both sorts attended him ; and he hath divided the Black into two Classes, one of which at the Date of his Letter were learning Lewis's Exposition of the Church Catechism and the other the Church Catechism itself ; and he is in great Hopes, that thro' the Blessing of God, this will have a very good Effect, and then, tho' the Labour attending it must be great, he shall with Pleasure undergo it for promoting the Religion of our blessed Redeemer.

TO BE CONTINUED

The amount of exempt taxes in the city of Yonkers represents $10,941,995.

The two cannon on the grounds of the Van Cortlandt Mansion in Van Cortlandt Park, New York City, were excavated from the site of Fort Independence, known as Fort No. 4.

The Schrader Memorial To Motherhood

Mr. George H. F. Schrader's memorial gift to the memory of his mother, known as The Rest, for convelescent mothers, located at Scarsdale, New York, represents an investment of $400,000.

At the present moment it is a focus of wide philanthropic interest, and the work that is being accomplished within its scope has arrested the attention of the world.

"A Spring Serenade."

Words By Harry Edward Miller; Music By Arthur A. Penn.

"A Spring Serenade," a poem by Harry Edward Miller, was printed in the Westchester County Magazine in the spring of 1910. This will interest our readers who have praised the verses of Mr. Miller which have appeared in various issues of this magazine. Such verses, first given to the world by our pages, have gained favorable notice from some of the most eminent literary men of the day, such as Will Carleton, Edwin Markham, Elbert Hubbard, Frank Dempster Sherman, George E. Woodberry, Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson and Sir George Trevelyan.

Arthur Penn, the brilliant English composer, and author of such widely circulated compositions as "Carissima," "Sea Shells," "The Nightingale," and "Where the Palms Unfold," has written a beautiful and fascinating melody for these words. He was traveling in the West when first attracted by Mr. Miller's poem; but it was only after his third attempt that he wrote the air so beautifully harmonizing with the words. Many believe it to be Mr. Penn's best short composition, and one that is going to be popular for years to come.

The Old Dominion Music Co., of 1368 Broadway. New York, has published the work, selling the same at twenty cents the copy or six copies for one dollar. The cover is in three colors. The publishers have shown their high estimation of the words by printing these on the front cover.

Questions and Answers

When did Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot visit the United States?

He visited Washington, on the invitation of Congress, in December, 1851. He died at Turin, an exile, in 1894, aged 92 years.

What was the fate of the celebrated iron-clad Monitor?

It sank at mid-night, December 31, 1862, in a storm off Cape Hatteras.

At what battle did Washington have occassion to rebuke General Lee?

At Monmouth.

What event is connected with the Valley of Wyoming?

The terrible massacre which occured there.

Frederic Remington

FREDERIC REMINGTON was a painter and illustrator whose large fame was founded on positive originality. His touch and his point of view were entirely his own. He belonged to no school and he had no master. Much of his life, by choice, had been passed in the Far West, and the vanishing Indian, the cowboy, the surviving buffalo were favorite subjects of his pencil and brush. He found light and shadow, form and color in the sagebrush and on the mountain side no other painter had ever seen. The verity of his work, however, was unquestioned. It could not be questioned. He reproduced his vision so distinctly that he enabled the world to see with his eyes. A Remington Indian, the yellows and reds of the southwestern skies as Remington saw them, the brown herd fighting at the scant water pool animated with the brute desperation he could depict with a few strokes of the brush, were known wherever men look at pictures.

The desolation of the arid plains, the loneliness of the solitary warrior, the tragedy of the battle of the braves with nature and civilization he could suggest with moving power. But his pictures are chiefly notable for the vivid suggestion of vigorous action. The swish of the lariat was in them. His horses galloped over the plains as the eyes of ordinary men never saw them gallop, but the effect of motion was irresistible.

The personality of this American artist, who has passed away in his prime, was extraordinary. He was a man of splendid physique and great powers of endurance, a unique figure in the world of art.

— New York Times, December 27, 1909.

ADVERTISING

Advertising closes the gap of distance between producer and consumer.

New Rochelle, (N. Y.,) Chapter D. A. R. Organized

New Rochelle, (N. Y.,) Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was organized here on Tuesday, February 28 by Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, who was deputized for that purpose by Mrs. Joseph S. Wood, of Mount Vernon, the State Regent. The following officers were elected: Mrs. Cornelius J. Sullivan, regent; Mrs. Howard S. Meighan, first vice regent; Mrs. Harold Birnie, second vice regent; Mrs. Art Rowne, registrar; Miss Mary A. Seamans, recording secretary; Mrs. Frank M. Wells, treasurer, and Mrs. William H. Flandreaux, historian. The Chapter starts with seventeen members, and several applications are before the national officers at Washington, D. C.

The total valuation of Westchester County real estate is today $293,249,644.

William G. Meyers who died in Philadelphia, Pa., January 7, 1911, is said to have been the original "Hello Bill" of the Fraternal Order of Elks.

Herbert L. Putnam became Librarian of the library of Congress in April 1890. Prior to the above date he was at the head of the Boston Public Library.

The Territory of Arizona was organized September 24, 1863.

Chief Justice John Marshall was born in Virginia, September 24, 1755 and died July 6, 1835.

The Treaty Between France and Texas was concluded in Paris September 25, 1839.

The tent used by General Washington in his various campaigns, long the property of Miss Lee, a granddaughter of Mrs. Martha Washington, has been bought from her and will remain on exhibition at Valley Forge, Pa., where it will be kept.

Sam Walter Foss : 1858-1911

This cannot be a very cold and wicked world when such a man as Sam Walter Foss can live in it and be recognized. He was one of those rare spirits that profit the world by their very existance. Thousands who never saw him treasure his verses, and thousands who knew him were even more charmed by his personality. As happens in not too many cases the personality and the product were nicely harmonious. Sam Walter Foss was precicely the type of man that his verses indicated him to be. There was no sham to him, no boorishness, no disagreeableness of thought or action. He was just the plain, genuine Sam Walter Foss.

Quickest Printing of Supervisors Poceedings on Record

On Novembe 14, 1910, the Board of Supervisors awarded the contract for printing its annual proceeding to Mr. George Thiel Long. The final copy was O. K.'d on March 18th, 1911, at 11 A. M. and on Monday, March 20th, at 3 P. M. Mr. Long delivered to the Clerk Harvey Green, Esq., one-half dozen bound volumes of 1,942 pages each. This is the quickest record ever made and the work was the best in the history of the county. The order was for 1,500 copies bound in sheep and cloth.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY MAGAZINE.
ESTABLISHED 1907

AN HISTORICAL, COMMERCIAL AND SOCIAL PUBLICATION
¶ You need it in your family circle. ¶ Every number is of intrinsic value and at the year-end you have an invaluable volume for binding and adding to your library.
THE COPY TEN CENTS THE YEAR ONE DOLLAR

ALVAH P. FRENCH, President-Treasurer
ALBERT J. SCHLINGER, Superintendent

Entered as second class mail matter October 24, 1908, at the Post Office at White Plains, N. Y., under the act of Congress, March 3, 1879. *Copyrighted.*

Editorial---Tabloids---Suggestions

SUCCESS: TO FOLLOW ONE'S INCLINATIONS.

¶ A man's steps may lead him long distances and to many places before he finds his own. But let him follow his better inclination, and follow, and follow. Let him not be dismayed at the years which pass. Let him be true to himself and happiness will be his. He will find his place. And whether the world then regard him as great or lowly, as success or failure, it matters nothing. He will know and feel and be rich far beyond the world's standards of measure.

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY,
The American Burns.

Men and Politics The Past Fifty Years in Westchester County.

New York.

Frank H. Pierson in Westchester News, Aug. 27, 1910. Copyrighted.

Chapter IX.

CHARLES G. BANKS was the popular representative of the younger generation of Republicans. He was born in the town of North Castle, in 1847; studied law in New Rochelle, and was admitted to the bar in 1875, when he opened a law office in that village ; was elected Justice of the Peace, and formed a law partnership with Martin J. Keogh, afterwards a Justice of the Supreme Court. In 1877 he had been elected register on the Republican ticket by a majority of 1,777, a surprisingly large figure for those times. His opponent at that time was Stephen S. Marshall who had held the office from 1862 to 1871.

Henry S. Myers, belonged in the town of Yonkers, and was evidently a man of much courage and persistency, as he had twice before been a candidate for the office of superintendent. But pluck was one of the necessary requisites of a Republican candidate for office in Westchester in 1880 ; at best the chance for election was a forlorn hope. The " unterrified " Democracy held the offices, and was not particular about the means it used to continue its hold.

James S. See, had been repeatedly chosen Justice of Sessions as the minority candidate. Originally a White Plains business man, he had removed to Mount Pleasant, making his home on the Bedford road in North Tarrytown. He was a gentleman of the old school; courteous and kindly in his manners, upright and honorable in his dealings and a most delightful person to meet.

William C. Howe, the Democratic candidate for Justice of Sessions, chosen with Mr. See—under the law both the majority and minority candidate served—was for years the editor of the Ossining Democratic Register. He was a resident of Ossining and one of the trustees of the School District.

Nelson H. Baker, the Democratic nominee for District Attorney, was the then incumbent of the office, to which he had been elected in 1877, having defeated Edward Wells, the Republican candidate, by 717 majority. Mr. Baker was a resident of Ossining, an able lawyer and possessed of a vein of dry humor. He had been a Republican and finally reached the Democratic party by the familiar Liberal Republican route, followed by so many in those days.

In the Democratic county convention Joseph O. Miller, of New Castle, did not obtain the nomination for register without a struggle. On the first ballot there were seven candidates : Benjamin S. Dick and Richard C. Downing, of

White Plains; James Hyatt, of Pelham; Michael Mangin, of Yonkers; Joseph O. Miller, of New Castle and Edward Pettinger and Daniel C. Hickey, of Eastchester. On the sixth ballot Mr. Miller was nominated, receiving 33 votes, to 31 votes divided among his opponents. On motion of Matthew H. Ellis, of Yonkers, Mr. Miller's nomination was made unanimous.

JOSEPH O. MILLER, Deceased.
For Three Terms Register of Westchester County. His Political System was Simple.
He Used to Say: "In Playing the Game, One is a Majority,
and I Want That One."

The following was the result of the election of 1880 in the county:

Electors—James A. Garfield, Rep., 11,367; Winfield S. Hancock, Dem., 11,858. Hancock's majority, 491.

Chief Judge Court of Appeals—Charles A. Rapallo, Dem., 11,627; Chas. J. Folger, Rep., 11,449; Thomas Armstrong, 86. Rapallo's plurality, 92.

Justice Supreme Court—Edgar M. Cullen, Dem., 11,630; Erastus Cook, Rep., 11,411. Culllen's majority, 239.

Register—Joseph O. Miller, Dem., 11,916; Charles G. Banks, Rep., 11-144; George E. Knowldon, 66. Miller's plurality, 706.

District Attorney—Nelson H. Baker. Dem., 11,795; David W. Travis, Rep., 11,161; William Riley, 66. Baker's plurality, 568.

Superintendent of Poor—William J. Ackerly, Dem., 11,754; Henry S S. Myers, Rep., 11,243; William Christie, 66. Ackerley's plurality 545.

Justice of Sessions—William C. Howe, Dem., 11,655; James S. See, Rep., 9,967; Benjamin Archer, 56. Howe and See served.

Representatives in Congress—Waldo Hutchins, Dem., 15,851; Alexander Taylor, Jr., 14,803; Clarence M. Lyon, 43. Hutchins plurality, 1,005.

Assembly, First District—William F. Moller, Dem,, 3,557; D. Ogden Bradley, Rep., 3,365. Moller's majority, 192.

BENJAMIN S DICK, Deceased.
For Many Years Official Searcher in the County Register's Office.

Second District—William H. Catlin, Dem., 4,206; James H. Jones, Rep., 3,667. Catlin's majority, 539.

Third District—James W. Husted, 4,247; Henry C. Nelson, Dem., 3,-988. Husted's majority, 258.

(To be continued.)

Pre-historic Homes of Cliff Dwellers to be Preserved

The Colorado Cliff Dwellers Association was incorparated by the women of that State for the unique purpose of preserving the quaint dwellings of the pre-historic Pueblo Indians in the southwestern section. Until this had been done these archæologic ruins were subject to the vandalism of tourists and their demolition promised to be complete.

These curious homes of an ancient race of sedentary Indians are situated on the Mesa Verde, a table-land eight by twenty miles. This particular group is said to be the most spectacular and representative known, containing as it does from three hundred to four hundred cliff-dwellings, as well as aboriginal Pueblo mounds. The Mesa was mapped at the expense of the Association.

SAFE-GUARD OUR PUBLIC RECORDS

¶ All Public Officials should at once make provision for safe-guarding the priceless books and papers, the property of the people. They should be put beyond the possible reach of the fire fiend. The Albany library experience should be a warning to all Public Officials entrusted with the care of public records.

Westchester County Magazine

VOLUME VII. JUNE, 1911 NUMBER 3.

Enoch Crosby, The Spy.

Aliases: "Harvey Birch" "John Brown."

By EDWARD MYERS.

Chapter III.

IT WAS some time before Crosby fully recovered from his wounds and it was now evident to him that his occupation as a spy was ended.

He now enlisted again in the army and served until the end of the war. His service in the army began in 1778, when he became Sergeant in the Fifth Company, Captain Nathan Strong, Fourth Regiment, Colonel Henry B. Livingston. His term of enlistment expired February 5, 1779. He then re-enlisted in 1780 in the Second New York Regiment, serving until the end of the war.

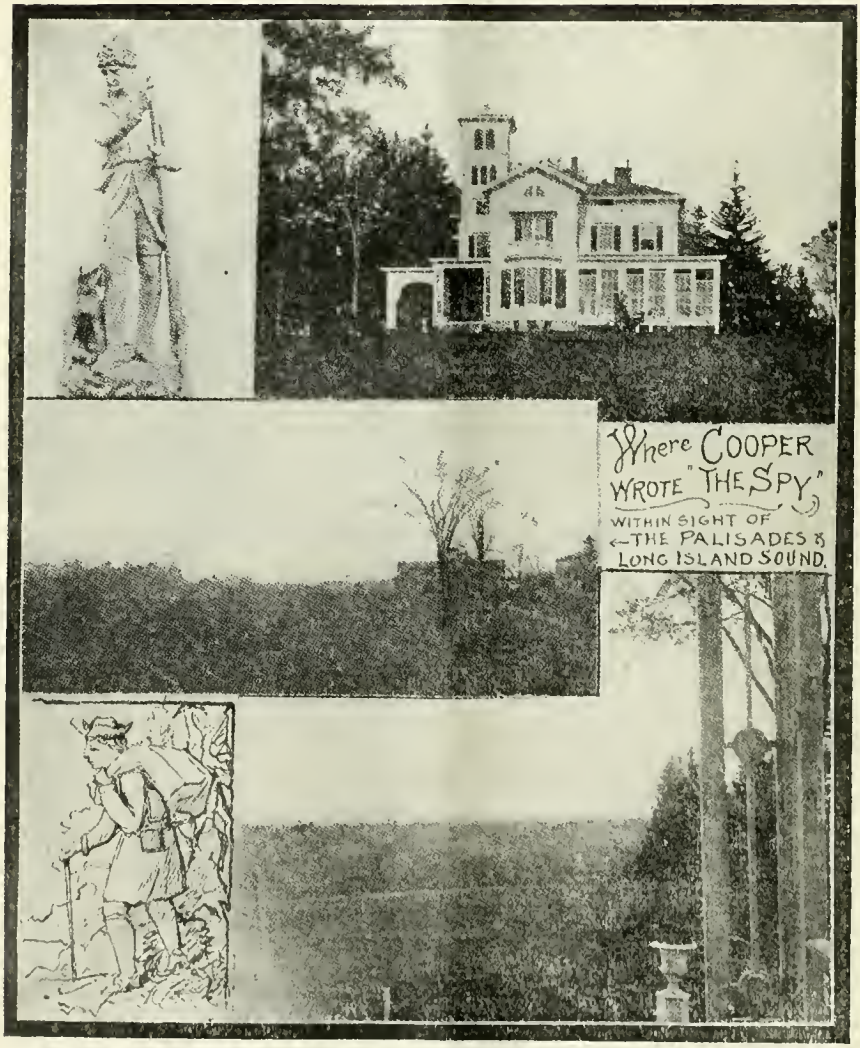
The Hon. John Jay, who was appointed Minister to Spain, met Crosby in the woods one night, and praising him for his fidelity and shrewdness, offered him money, which Crosby declined to receive, saying "The country has need of all its means; as for myself, I can work."

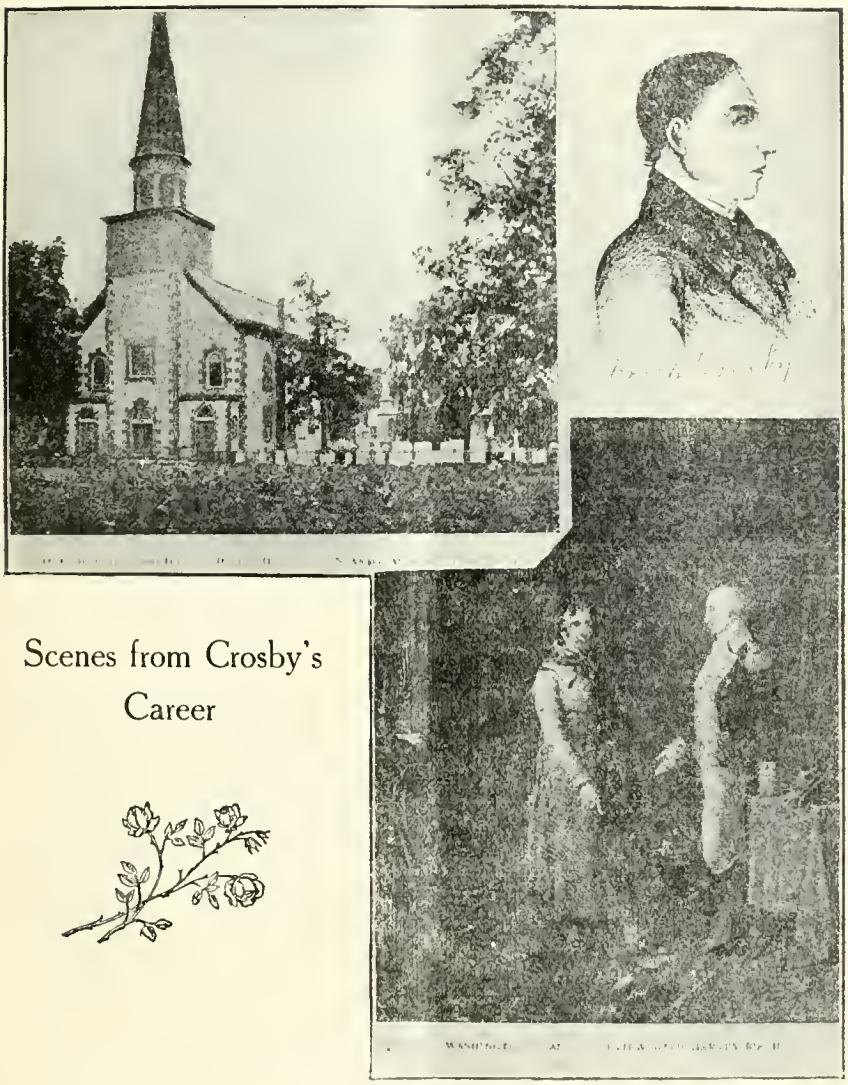
In October, 1781, Crosby, with his brother, Benjamin, purchased three hundred and seventy-nine acres of land near Brewster. He here built a house where he lived many years. Afterward he built another house where he passed the balance of his life. He was Justice of the Peace for many years and Supervisor for South East, Putnam County, for the years 1812-1813.

The following letter was recently discovered among other papers at Kingston, New York:

"Dear Sir:

"I had almost forgot to give you directions to give our friend an opportunity to escape. Upon our plan you will take him prisoner with this party you are now watching for. His name is


Where COOPER
WROTE "THE SPY"
WITHIN SIGHT OF
←THE PALISADES &
LONG ISLAND SOUND.



Scenes from Crosby's Career

Enoch Crosby, Alias John Brown. I could wish that he may escape before you bring him two miles on your way to the Committee. You will be pleased to advise with Messrs. Cornwell and Captain Smith on this subject, and form such plans of conduct as your wisdom may direct; but direct; but by no means neglect this friend of ours.

"I am, sir, your humble servant,

"Nathaniel Sackett."

"Fishkill, Jan. 7, 1777."
"To Capt. Gaesbeck, from Nathaniel Sackett, member of Convention."

Enoch Crosby descended from a very ancient English family, records of which may be found in England as early as 1220. Simon Crosby, the founder of the family in America, came to New England in 1635 and settled in Cambridge, Mass., with his wife, Ann.

They had three sons: Thomas, Simon, Jr., and Joseph,

A number of descendants of these three brothers settled at Cape Cod, Mass. Between the years 1740 and 1735, an extensive colony of families from Cape Cod settled in the eastern part of Putnan County, State of New York.

Among them was Thomas Crosby, who purchased land in the present village of Carmel in 1753. The date of his death is unknown.

The old Gilead burying-ground contains the record of his widow, Elizabeth, who died August 6, 1801, aged 92 years.

They had four children:

(I) Benjamin, (II) Thomas, (III) Elizabeth, (IV) Enoch, the Spy. Enoch, the fourth child, was born in Barnstable County, Mass., in 1750. He came with his father, Thomas, to Putnam County, in 1753. He married (first) Sarah Kniffin, widow of Ephraim Nickerson.

Their children were:

(I) Betsey, (II) Sarah, (III) Lewis, (IV) Rebecca, (V) Enoch, (VI) Hannah.

After the decease of his first wife he married (second) Margaret, widow of Col. Benjamin Green. She died March 22, 1825, and was buried by the side of her first husband.

The tombstone of Enoch Crosby in the Gilead burying ground bears this inscsiption:

In memory of

Enoch Crosby,

who died

June 26, 1835.

Aged 85 years,

5 months and 21 days.

All his family, excepting his son, Enoch, Jr., are buried close by their father.

AUTHORITY

"The Spy Unmasked." - - - By H. L. Barnum.
"History of Putnam County." - By William S. Pelletreau.
"Lossing's Field Book of the Revolution."
"History of Westchester." - - - - Scharf
"History of Westchester." - - Shonnard-Spooner.
"N. Y. Genealogical and Biographical Record." - Vol. 18.
"N. E. Historical and Genealogical Record." - Vol. 28.

The End

Society for Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

By EDWARD MYERS.

Chapter V.

NEW YORK.

THE Rev. Mr. Seabury, jun., the Society's Missionary at Jamaica Town in Long Island, in his Letters dated March 26, and Oct. 8, 1762, informs the Society, that the Church gradually increases, and a more serious Turn of Mind begins to show itself, so that the religious State of his Parish is considerably mended, especially at Flushing, where the Congregation, which formerly seldom exceeded 20 White Persons, is now seldom less than 80. The Church at Jamaica has been compleatly repaired, chiefly at the Expense of Mr. John Troup, a worthy Gentleman from New York, and is now one of the neatest and most commodious Country Churches in this part of the World. By his

Notitia Parochialis it appears, that his Parish consists of about 710 ratable Inhabitants. About 120 Families profess themselves of the Church of England; more than 100 are Diffenters, including Quakers, Deists and members of the Dutch Church. Within the Year he has baptised 27 White Children, 3 Negro Children, and 3 Adults. His Communicants are 29. He lately baptized two Female Children of a Jew, a Gentleman of Fortune in Jamaica Town, whose Mother is a Professor of the Church of England. The Father was present and seemed not a little affected ; and Mr. Seabury is not without hopes that God will open his Understanding to understand the Scriptures, and dispose him to receive the Faith of Christ. Mr. Kneeland is appointed Catechist at Flushing, with a Salary of 10 L per Annum.

The Rev. Mr. Seabury, fen., the Society's Missionary at Hempstead in Long Island, in his Letter dated March 26, 1762, writes that under God, he has been the happy Instrument in bringing 11 Adults to Baptism, who all appeared properly affected upon the Occasion : One of them in particular declared publickly, that it was after considering most other Professions, and upon mature Deliberation, he has determined to make the solemn Confession of his faith in the Church of England ; and accordingly, himself, his Wife and 8 Children, were baptised. Besides the 11 Adults, he had baptized in the preceding half Year 31 Children. The number of inhabitants at Hempstead is 5940; of actual Communicants of the Church of England 72; of professors of the Church 750; the rest are Diffenters, except a few Indians. By his Letter dated Sept. 30, 1762, he acquaints the Society, that he had made a Journey to Dutchess County, where he preached two Sundays to very crowded Assemblies, and three Week-days in different Parts of the County, and baptized 1 Adult and 33 Children. He has also preached two Sundays to the People of Huntington, whose Application for a Missionary he begs Leave to recommend. The People of Huntington, as appears by their own Petition, and Letters from Dr. Johnson and others, have already erected an Edifice for the Worship of God according to the Liturgy of the Church of England, and purchased a valuable House and Glebe, worth about 200 L., that Currency; which they are ready to make a Conveyance of for the Use of the Church of Huntington for ever, hoping to have Leave, within a Year or two, to send over a Candidate for Holy Orders. Mr. Seabury adds, that his own People Continue to attend Devine Service in great Numbers, and as usual at Oysterbay, where one of the separate Anabaptist Assemblies is broken up, and their Credit with the People much declined. He has baptized this half Year 2 Adults and 53 Children, making in the Whole, since he came to this Mission, 1032 baptized.

The Rev. Mr. Milner, the Society's Missionary at West Chester, in his Letter dated June 29, 1762, writes, that since his Arrival at his Mission, which is 14 Months, he has baptized 114; of whom 40 were Adults, viz. 30 Whites and 10 Blacks; and administered the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper four times to 30 Communicants, of whom he hopes the Number will increase. He constantly attends three Churches in three different Townships, preaching to crowded Audiences of devout well-behaved People. They have no Defenters among them, except a few Quakers. He adds, that the School is still vacant, and entirely deprived of a Teacher; but petitions the Society to continue their Bounty to some worthy Person, who shall be chosen Schoolmaster, as the School is a Nursery for the Church, and of great Service in those Parts; which request is accordingly granted.

By a Letter from the Church-wardens and Vestry of St. Peter's Church in Albany, dated June 17, 1762, it appears, that since Mr. Ogilvie's Absence on His Majesty's Service, Mr. Browne, Chaplain to a Regiment under Sir Jeffrey Amherst, officiated in Mr. Ogilvie's Place, till he was himself obliged to embark with the Troops for Martinico; but that Mr. Browne is returned to Albany, and performs Divine Service there to the Satisfaction of the whole Congregation. And Mr. Browne, in a Letter dated Sept. 2, 1762, assures the Society, that he will punctually perform the Duty of that Mission till he has Orders to leave it. The last half Year he has baptized at Albany 69 Children, and married 35 Couple; baptized at the Mohock Castle 9 Children, and married 4 Couple. The Duty at the Mohock Castle Mr. Browne finds very difficult for Want of a proper Knowledge of their Language; but hopes, by the Blessing of God, and a particular Application, to surmount that Difficulty. The Rev. Dr. Johnson, in a Letter dated Oct. 9, 1761, strongly recommends a Gentleman whose Name is Bennet, who has an earnest Desire to spend the Remainder of his Life in converting the Mohock and other Tribes of Indians. This Gentleman was bred and graduated at New Haven College, after which he resided with Dr. Johnston at Stratford, and kept a School, received Baptism of him, and has been a very serious Person ever since. He was many Years Master of Mr. Kay's Grammer School at Rhode Island, is a very good Grammarian, and would teach the Indian Children, which would give him an Opportunity (in pursuance of the Society's Design of Educating some Indian Lads at the College of New York) to prepare them to be sent thither. Mr. Bennet being near fifty Years of Age, declines going into Orders, and chooses to act only as a Catechist under Mr. Ogilvie. He has a competent Estate, which he would leave with his Family, and desires only so much Salary as may be sufficient to support his own Person in the Pursuit of this laudable

Undertaking. In another Letter dated Sept. 16, 1762, Dr. Johnson observed, that whatever Mr. Oel and Paulus, who are in the Society's Service among the Indians, can do, it would be well, if besides another Catechist resident among them. In the meantime a Catechist is highly expedient, who may have Business of converting them much at Heart, as Mr. Bennet seems to have.

To be continued.

Thirty Years at The Westchester County Bar.

The Court House at White Plains, N. Y. in 1878.

BY DAVID H. HUNT.

Chapter IX.

MANY of the persons attending court, including jurors, witnesses, litigants and lawyers, came into town on Monday and remained until the adjournment on Friday. This arrangement greatly increased the income of Messrs. Newell, Wallace, Matthies and Carpenter, the proprietors of the leading hotels. The adjournment for dinner was generally taken promptly at one o'clock. The exodus of the people from the Court House was the signal for an inharmonious serenade as the cymbals of the Standard House, the base drum of the Wallace and the big dinner bell at Matthies' announced their noisy invitations to dinner.

The rooms now used for the grand jury and for the private office of the District Attorney were occupied by the Register. An idea of the great increase in the real estate business in this county can be had by comparing the space occupied by the present Register with that of the offices occupied by Charles G. Banks when he was Register. In the south east corner of the room adjoining the hall was a winding staircase, leading to the room of the recording clerks, now serving as the Surrogate's court room. The upper ceiling, as it now appears in the grand jury room, did not then exist, and the old libers of conveyances and the records of the burough town of Westchester were contained in a two story steel structure, reaching to the top of the ceiling of the present office of the Supreme Court librarian.

The county clerk occupied a large room which has since been changed, by the construction of partitions, into the rooms at present used by the Assistant District Attorneys and for the purposes of witnesses before the grand jury. The three remaining rooms on the east side of the hall were used by the Distrist Attorney, the one in which the County Treasurer now has his public office being then the grand jury room. The old grand jury room was also used by the local justices of the peace for the trial of criminal cases and for holding examinations in criminal cases prosecuted by the District Attorney. These criminal cases and examinations were generally held in the evening. On an important preliminary examination held before Eugene Archer, Esq., then a justice of the peace of the town of White Plains, in which W. Bourke Cochran appeared as Counsel for the defendant, that famous advocate was fined for contempt of court and the late John Duffy, then an assistant jailer, was censured by the court for calling Mr. Cochran the Duke of Dublin, a name by which that gentleman was familiarly known in the early days of his practice.

The room until recently used as the private office of the sheriff was the main office of the sheriff. The County Treasurer occupied the rooms used by Mr. Burling before the recent change of his offices. The surrogate's office and court room were in the rooms used by the present surrogate for the records of his office. The court room was the inside room with the present upper ceiling removed. The room then extended from the floor upward to the vaulted ceiling now shown in the office of the clerk of the surrogate's court. The office of the surrogate's clerk consisted of an old fashioned flat top desk in the north east corner of the court room. The records were kept in the outer room presided over by the late Joseph O. Miller. The scaffold used by the sheriff in executing a judgment of death was stored in the cellar immediately under the sheriff's office. When an execution nnder such a judgment occured the parts of the scaffold were taken out and placed in position in the yard between the court house building and the jail.

To be continued.

List of Portraits Burned in New York State Library Fire.

Following is the list of portraits lost in the New York State Library fire at Albany: John Jay and J. V. L. Pruyn, by Eastman Johnson; William L. Marcy, by Twichell; De Witt Clinton, Henry R. Pierson and D. B. Warden, by Vanderlyn; Harmanus Bleecker, by Ames; John Brant, Joseph Brant, Washington Hunt, Hamilton Fish, Samuel Young, John C. Spencer, Benjamin Butler, George Clinton, Hamilton Harris and King Hendrick.

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ESTABLISHED 1907

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ALVAH P. FRENCH, President-Treasurer
ALBERT J. SCHLINGER, Superintendent

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Editorial --- Tabloids --- Suggestions

OPTIMISM THE THING

¶ There is always a black spot in our sunshine. Get out of your own light. Some people, like the Bee, seem to gather honey from every flower, while others, like the spider, sail away with only poison. —JOHN MILES.

¶ Plant trees. Teach our children to care for and reverence them. All trees will have historic associations in some form.

Footprints of History Effaced

(Boston Transcript)

The human mind stands helpless before the dimensions of such a loss as that entailed by the burning of the State Capitol at Albany. It means literally the effacing of the footprints of history. Nobody cares much for the burning of the building itself ; if it had been completely destroyed it would have been a benefit to some extent to the State in removing the evidences of the shame of its construction. But if only a portion of the building was fated to go no one would have mourned the loss of the other wing ; it is the cruel misfortune involved in the selection of the wing in which the old manuscripts were stored that is the main grief-bearing feature of the calamity.

To be sure, some of the heirlooms and priceless manuscripts valuable because of their associations, like Washington's Farewell Address, were saved, but the manuscripts upon which the early history of the Dutch and English colonies was built are gone forever. Those old Dutch records have been the mine of all investigators. The stories of the Mohawk Raids and the negotiations between New France and New York, and New England, which centered about old Fort Orange, were nearly all based on those manuscripts. Parkman, Justin Winsor, Kingsford, and in fact all the greater and lesser historians who have dealt with that period used these manuscripts eagerly. Some of the records, of course, have printed in books, but for some reason they have not all been so printed. If they had been preserved as the Jesuits Relations were, they would have been a priceless boon for future investigators of history. We are now almost as helpless as the Latins were in losing some books of Livy.

The real work upon these archives had just begun. There are, to be sure, some records left of those early periods in the Library at Ottawa and in the Laval Theological Seminary in Quebec, but so far as American history is concerned these are fragmentary. Furthermore, the genealogical records of New York are gone, too, and while the value of genealogy is according to one's tastes, yet undoubtedly with these genealogical records was intermingled history which we would not willingly lose under any circumstances

"The Season Without a Summer."

BY CHARLES HAINES.

WE WILL soon reach the centennial of 1816, when we do it is to be hoped that it will not repeat itself. Little is known now, what a terrible season the period proved to be. Those who passed through it would recount in days long ago with a short of dread the terrible experiences of the people through that long summerless season.

As the Springtime approached, nothing in the weather indicated the return of seed time, much less of harvest. Snows, heavy rains and cold winds prevailed incessantly, and during the entire season the sun arose each morning as though in a cloud of smoke, red and rayless, shedding little light or warmth and setting at night as behind a thick cloud of vapor, leaving hardly a trace of its having passed over the face of the earth. The frost never went off the ground until about the last of May.

The farmers planted their crops, but the seed would hardly sprout and when at last it came to the surface, there was not warmth enough to cause anything to grow. During the month of June, young birds were frozen to death in their nests, and so great was their destruction that for at least three years after, very few birds visited the colder parts of the northern states. The woods and forests seemed deserted by them giving a very lonesome effect, and small fruit such as the June berry, ripened and rotted on the trees in the forests because of no birds to eat. Crops that required warmth like corn, generally failed to mature and only here and there in a few places that seemed especially potected, did it ripen an ear. The people after repeated hopes of a change in the weather, settled down in almost despair. Large spots appeared on the face of the sun, as seen through the smoky atmosphere distinctly visible with the naked eye; frosts prevailed every month the whole year, and almost daily, and the few places where corn ripened, was the only supply of seed for the next year and was held at an exceedingly high figure with now and then an exception.

It is very fortunate this condition of the weather occurred in the early history of our country when the population was very small and the few cities or villages depended upon the soil of the surrounding

country. Should it occur now, our condition would be almost as bad as the famine stricken regions of Russia, China or India.

This year has been justly called "The Season without a Summer."

CHARLES HAINES, ESQ.,

Author of "Horace Greeley's Life Purpose" and "Our Native Birds."
He is Widely Known as "The Honest Lawyer"
and is a Man of All-Round Ability.

Jonas Bronck

BY WILLIAM R. BRONK *

Chapter I.

JUNE third, 1721, the Dutch West India Company was chartered and obtained almost absolute sovereignty of the possessions of Holland in the New Netherlands.

In 1629, the company adopted a system of colonization of their new possessions, known as "Patroonships." By this system any member of the Dutch West India Company who should found a colony of fifty persons, over fifteen years of age, (one-fourth of them to be settled within the first year, and the rest within four years thereafter), obtained certain exclusive proprietary rights. It was intended by this scheme to found and build up a landed aristocracy in the New World. This plan proved a partial failure, and on September 3, 1628, the States General of Holland, at the instance of the company, issued a proclamation that the New Netherlands would be open to colonizers of all nations not at war with the Netherlands, and the director and counsel were instructed to "accommodate everyone, according to his condition and means, with as much land as he could cultivate either by himself or with his family."

The land thus granted was to be the colonizers' absolute private property and free from taxes until it had been cultivated four years, after which tithes were to be paid to the Dutch West India Company. Under this system the company hoped to induce men of substantial means and standing to emigrate to the New Netherlands and develop its resources, and this was the inducement that led Jonas Bronck to Westchester County.

Of his history prior to 1638 little is definitely known. It has been asserted that he was of Swedish or Danish ancestry, but there is little or no direct proof of this, and it would seem to have been inferred chiefly from the fact that he brought with him a library containing books in the Danish language. The name "Bronck," however, is a well-known Dutch name, and the probabilities all point in the direction of Broncks having been of Holland descent. Bronck married in Amsterdam Antonia (Teuntje) Slagboom, daughter of Juriaen Slagboom. It is cercain that he was an educated man and a person of great piety and possessed of considerable means.

Bronck, accompanied by Captain Jochiem Pietersen Kuyter and Andries Hudde (Bronck lending Hudde two hundred guilders to defray his share of the expenses of the expedition, which was to be repaid on reaching New Amsterdam), sailed from Holland in the private armed ship "Fire of Troy," and arrived in New Amsterdam in July, 1639. He brought with him his household servants, together with a number of farm hands and their families; also cattle, household furniture, a library of books and all the paraphernalia necessary to founding a new home in the New World. His companion, Captain Kuyter, had been a soldier, and had held a commission under King Christian IV. by virtue of which he had been in command in the East Indies.

They came well recommended to the old Dutch director general, Peter Kiefft, and Bronck at once obtained from the Dutch West India Company a grant of 500 acres of land in what is now Westchester County, "lying between the Great Kill" (the Harlem River) "and the Ahquahung" (the Bronx River).

Following the peremptory requirements of the Dutch law, he was also obliged, before taking possession of his grant, to extinguish the Indian title by purchase, which he did by obtaining a grant from the Indian Chiefs Ranaque and Tae Kamuck, two chiefs of the Weequaesgeek tribe of Indians.

An old "Tracing of Bronckslands" is still preserved in the office of the Secretary of State at Albany, and the location of Janas Bronck's house is shown thereon. Bronck, upon taking possession of his property, proceeded to build a house thereon. It was built either of brick or stone, probably of brick brought from Holland. (It is difficult to translate the word "steen" accurately; it sometimes means stone and sometimes brick). Bronck also built a tobacco house and "two barracks" in close proximity to his house. These buildings were located near the present East 133d Street, a little to the northeast of where the old Morris Manor House was afterwards erected. While it is not possible to locate the precise lines of Bronck's grant it probably comprised, according to the most trustworthy information,

the territory from the present 149th Street south to the Harlem River and eastward to the present Bronx River.

To be continued

WILLIAM R. BRONCK,
of the Seventh Generation of Broncks

[NOTE.—It seems most fitting to use in this number an article from the pen of a decendant of the first white man who erected a house and created a home in this section. That he has chosen to sketch the life of his predecessor is fortunate, that we may be certain of its authenticity. It was the good fortune of this community to have the name of its first owner perpetuated by the Greater New York Commission in the naming of a Borough, the The Bronx, and therefore his life is of timely importance.]

SAVE OUR TREES

¶ An official effort should be made at once to protect the trees of this section. A forester should be appointed and suitable laws provided.

Westchester County Magazine

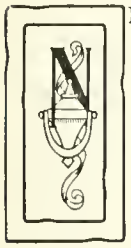
VOLUME VII. JULY, 1911 NUMBER 4.

Thirty Years at The Westchester County Bar.

The Court House at White Plains, N. Y. in 1878.

BY DAVID H. HUNT.

Chapter X.



ELSON H. BAKER entered upon the duties of the office of district attorney on the first day of January 1878. The salary of that official was then three thousand five hundred dollars per annum. The board of supervisors, acting under provisions of general statutes then in force, passed a resolution permitting the appointment of an assistant district attorney at the munificent salary of five hundred dollars per annum. David Verplanck became the first regularly appointed assistant district attorney of the County of Westchester. He held this office for eighteen consecutive years and became known throughout the state as an expert in criminal law, was frequently consulted by the prosecuting attorneys of other counties and, up to the time of his death, was specially retained by the different district attorneys for this county whenever it became necessary to draw a complicated criminal pleading. Mr. Verplanck was a careful student and having a retentive memory was frequently called upon by his brother members of the bar for what he termed his "off-hand opinions." He was a most valuable assistant to a trial lawyer in the preparation for trial and the trial of causes. In the capital cases of People vs. Sweeny, People vs. Howard, People vs. Violetta, People vs. Borgstrom, People vs. Barker and People vs. Bambara, he was of great assistance to the writer who acted as trial counsel for the defense. Four of the defendants above named owe their lives to the industry and untiring zeal of David Verplanck. In each of these cases he prepared perfect trial briefs, in which each step in the case was carefully outlined and every probable contention of the adversary pointed out with a suggested argument in opposition.

Whenever an authority was cited on these briefs attention was also called to the cases citing the authority and to all cases modifying, limiting or distinguishing the leading case. David Verplanck was one of those great lawyers who devote their lives to study and research, actuated by pure love of the profession, while others, of less mental ability, attain great wealth by strict attention to the commercial end of the law business. When this quiet and unassuming student departed this life bench and bar joined in lamentation.

Nelson H. Baker, with the possible exception of the late Francis Larkin, was the greatest advocate at the Westchester County bar in the presentation of facts to a jury. His language was plain and simple, his manner unassuming, his voice seldom, if ever, raised above the conversational tone. He attempted none of the tricks of oratory and indulged in no flights of eloquence but relied upon the irresistable eloquence of facts. Perhaps the best example of Baker's peculiar line of argument before a jury was shown in a case where William Bourke Cochran had delivered one of his eloquent addresses and the audience and jury were spell bound. It was one of those rare occasions when the identity of the defendant appears to be lost in the great personality of the advocate; when, carried away from and beyond the real question at issue, the jury feel impelled to yield to the hypnotic influence of the orator and appear powerless to oppose his wish. At this critical moment Mr. Baker began his address. In place of the rich, full tones and beautifully rounded periods of the peerless Cochran was heard the conversational tone and plain, unvarnished language of Baker. In place of the towering form of the master orator and those expressive gestures, which lend added force to language, we saw Baker carelessly leaning over the back of a chair while from his lips came the following words: "As during this term we have passed along the street leading from the depot to this court house we have seen a frame building being erected, and have day by day noted the progress of the workmen. First we saw the carpenters putting together the timbers that compose the frame which is intended to support so long as it may stand the completed building. Day by day that building has grown, cross beams have been added, floor supports have been added and placed in position, siding and clap boards have been put on, and today we notice the painters covering all this work with a coat of paint. Within a few days this will all be covered with another coat of paint, harmonizing colors will be placed upon the house, and, when all is completed and most pleasing to the eye, that house will have placed upon it a sign, 'For Sale.' Then the intending purchaser will see the house in its completed state. But beneath all this covering of pleasing and attractive coloring will be the wooden frame upon whose solidity

and perfect construction the life of the building depends. The wise purchaser will carefully examine this building and not neglect to go over it in every detail because the painting on the outside looks pleasing. That house is like the farm hand at the county fair it has been dressed for the occasion. Like that wise purchaser, let us look into and examine the frame work, the foundation, the bottom facts in this case and see what, if any, weakness lies beneath this beautiful coat of paint Mr. Cochron has placed upon it in order to hide from our eyes the defects that lie beneath." Mr. Baker then followed with a merciless arraignment of the facts. The result was the conviction of the defendant.

The record shows that on the fourth day of January, 1878, our friend Harvey Husted, upon whose hair the intervening Winters have left no snow, was reappointed stenographer to the county court and court of sessions at a compensation fixed at ten dollars for each day of actual attendance.

To be Continued

BIG ON THE MAP : THAT'S US.

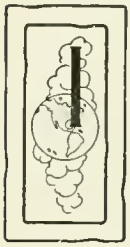
WE propose to put Westchester County Big on the map of the State of New York and Keep it There.

Those who take a similar view should see to it they are represented in these pages. To become one of them is to associate with Live Ones.

The Legend of the Star Maiden.

A Myth of Sleepy Hollow.

BY HARRY EDWARD MILLER.



IT IS passing certain that the Dutch settlers, when they bestowed the name of Sleepy Hollow on that fair little land of romance near the shore of the Hudson, had in mind that spirit, which, in agreement with Indian lore, overhangs the valley with its slumber-encouraging breath. At once there comes to our memory one of the most charming Indian legends of America—The Legend of the Star Maiden—a tradition which, through the vicissitudes of the Pageant of Time, clings about a huge table-rock of Sleepy Hollow, where the wild ivy and the greenbrier find their nourishment.

This is a magical rock, and has ever been regarded as such throughout that domain where more than one romance of the long ago thrives as if a part of the vegetation itself.

Perchance its dangers were unknown to a young Indian returning homeward late of a Spring evening after a day of weary hunting. As he approached the great mass of stone by tradition so enshrined, music and marvelous singing enraptured his hearing. Noiselessly, he crept forward to behold the haunted rock glowing with a radiance from some unearthly light, an effulgence which at first blinded his poor mortal vision unaccustomed to illuminations of such a nature. Around the top of the elevated stone floor before him, with hands clasped while they whirled and danced, exhibiting the true poetry of motion, a half score of wondrously comely and symmetrical young women sang a celestial melody—a strain wholly unlike anything to which the youth had ever listened, an intoxicating harmony that strangely aroused his soul with its message from another sphere.

In the center of the rocky platform rested a choice, beautifully woven basket of golden willow, which, as the redman understood, had brought these spirit-like visitors to the earth. As the young tribesman became more absorbed by the woodland drama, the more he was fascinated by the most lovely damsel of the group; until, in his eagerness to possess her, reason was thrust aside: he sprang forward to prevent her departure.

The ethereal dancers, thrown into a sweet panic at his abrupt appearance, scrambled into the basket with maidenly shrieks of fright, proceeding in that appropriate manner by which it is ever the custom of the maidenly breast to show disapproval of mere man ! Up sailed the golden basket car with its burden of celestial posies directly towards that particularly bright star, which, as you may be aware, still shines over the enchanted rock ; and which, as the young Indian quickly surmised, was the home of these rapturous singers.

Night following night, the frenzied youth secreted himself near the scene where he had become so deeply enamored. He became a dreamer, a devoted star-gazer. So distant was the lovely star and so cold ; yet, at times, he fancied that it was not so far above him but that it shone into his eyes with more than human kindness !

The procession of Summer months advanced and it was Autumn ; the leaves fell by night and day and Winter's drifting snow filled the nooks and crannies of Sleepy Hollow. There came more joyous and wonderful tidings from Nature, for the blithe messengers which she sent speeding everywhere, announced it was Spring where of late the withered leaves had felt the chill and icy fingers with which the frost king had searched over hill and valley. Then an evening fell when the star virgins reassembled to indulge in their mysterious, rhythmical dance. While in the midst of their happy gyrations, the rash youth again thrust himself among them, seized and firmly detained the damsel of his admiration, while her companions hurriedly vanished in their aerial basket conveyance.

Having been too long a bachelor, the swain carried the Star Maiden off to his wigwam ; where, apparently, she was contented as the weeks moved onward ; and, instead of being a wroth female over her ungallant, undignified abduction, was thoroughly pleased at becoming the bride of so resolute a forester.

A pleasant year rolled happily along, when the wife became a mother. One sadly remembered afternoon, the Indian pushed aside the portals of his lodge after being elsewhere for a day, to find his child sobbing there but his celestial bride no where in sight. Inquiry and seeking failed to reveal her ; though he crossed valley, swamp, hill-top and ravine, traveling through a hundred strange and densely grown wood in his tireless pursuit. Then, while he gazed fondly and intently at the star blazing so splendidly aloft with its beams falling through the night watches on the great table-rock, he realized that his gentle companion, disturbed by a restlessness such as Undine knew, had retraversed the boundless void to that far world.

The child, now motherless, early sickened and heard the noise-

less footfall of Death approach through those avenues where the melancholy Tawny thrush chants a deep-throated requiem. The father made a grave for his offspring in a high bank near the edge of the Pocantico River's current. Soon, a morning dawned when he was missing : never afterward was he seen in that Indian encampment. His habitation, unoccupied, unattended by womanly hands, soon fell in, was claimed by decay, and his very couch presently became a bed of weeds.

Days, weeks, months, even years elapsed, when the astonished villagers beheld the Star Maiden again moving among them, inquiring for her huntsman and deserted child. She imagined, so quickly had lofty pleasure made time vanish in the star-realm, that she had been absent only a few hours ; she was puzzled and dumbfounded when she was assured over and over that not a few hours but that three years had intervened. She hastened to the grave at the riverside; and soon after, disappeared within the Sleepy Hollow woods, evidently to gain some trace of her husband : however it may be, the villagers announce that she returned to them no more. Yet, a light is, even in these prosaic latter years, reported to illuminate the tablerock after midnight during a certain balmy period of Spring ; a light which is not wholly from the star above it; while, it is whispered, when the hours of darkness creep upon the last sunbeams, and the mournful complaint of the night wind has a weird tone and a stranger sadness, the misty form of the star beauty has been discerned searching through the woodland as the long years go by in quest of her Indian lover.

The Palisades From Yonkers.

By Harry Edward Miller.

Yonder they assemble, that stern, forbidding throng
  Of castellated rocks uprearing their high towers,
And grimly crowding the Hudson's shore along
  Like sentinels belonging to no land of ours.
Aliens from that long forgotten age,
  Thy marvelous story our history doth omit;
Yet if ye are slighted in the storied page,
  Deep in Nature's book thy fortune is writ.
Severe and vast those rocky heights and gray,
  Majestic, uprising from our majestic stream,
Ye both are symbols not of the fleeting day,
  Nor the brief night so hemmed within a dream ;
Nor the few years of varied care and strife
That bound our little voyage here in life.

Society for Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

By EDWARD MYERS.

Chapter VI.

THE Rev. Mr. Watkins, the Society's Missionary at Newburgh, in his Letter dated May 15, 1763, writes, that in December, 1761, he was seized with an Ulser on his Lungs, which reduced him so low, that he was not able to officiate. And in another Letter dated Oct. 27, acquaints the Society, that his Disorder returning more violently, he has, by the Advice of his Physicians, determined to go to Bermudas, from whence he will return to his Mission as soon as the Recovery of his health shall enable him to officiate. From June 24, 1761, to the Date of the last Letter, he has baptized 57 White and 2 Black Children, making the Number since he came to this Mission 795.

The Rev. Mr. Auchmuty, the Society's Catechist to the Negros in the City of New York, in his Letter dated Jan. 2, 1762, writes, that since his last, two of his Black Catechumens, together with a Negro Man, have been admitted to the Holy Communion, their Characters being unexceptional, and their Knowledge of Religion and their Duty very considerable, and has a Prospect of admitting shortly two Women of excellent Characters to the same Privilege. In another Letter dated June 29, 1762, he with Pleasure assures the Society, that the Negroes under his Care become more and more deserving of the Pains he takes with them. Between60 and 70 Adults and Children constantly attend him, and learn the Church Catechism and Lewis's Exposition; besides many more who occasionally attend his Lectures. They all regularly attend Divine Service, and are many of them a Credit to our Holy Religion. He adds, that he has lately admitted 3 Adult Negroes to the Holy Communion, and has two more preparing for it. From Sept. 19, 1761, to the Date of this Letter, he has baptized 57 Negro Children, and 7 Adults, and has 3 more preparing for Baptism.

Mr. Hildreth, the Society's Schoolmaster at New York, in his Letters dated Dec. 22, 1761, and May 11, 1762, acquaints the Society, that his School is in a very flourishing Condition; that within the Year, several Boys, well qualified in Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, and instructed in the Principles of our Holy Religion, had been put out to Trades, and their Places supplied by the Admission of others, so that

the School is kept up to the full Complement of 48 Boys and 12 Girls taught at the Bounty of the Society. The Boys attend School at the accustomed Hours, and the Girls, who are taught Needle-work by a Mistress employed by the Vestry, come to him an Hour in the Day to learn to write. About half the Children have been baptized in the Church of England; and the rest are of Dissenting Parents. Besides Mr. Hildreth's, there are about 10 English, 1 Hebrew, 2 Latin, 1 French, and 2 Dutch Schools in this Place. Mr. Hildreth follows no other Employment but that of Teaching, except officiating as Parish Clerk.

The End.

Yonkers has 26,000 card holders in its Public Library which contains 24-000 volumes. During 19 0 the records show 170,000 books were circulated.

Officers White Plains Club

White Plains Club: President, William X. Weed; Vice President, James M. McCullough; 2d Vice President, Frank E. Winsor; Treasurer, Charles H. Munch; Secretary, Charles H. Vanderbilt; Assistant Treasurer, William H. Lyon.

SOME STRIKING STATISTICS

(Boston Transcript)

THE most significant figure recently given out by the Census Office is that for New Rochelle, N. Y. It has doubled in population in the last ten years. Not even now a large city, this gain is worth noting as a part of the New York City story. Sixteen miles from the Grand Central Station, New Rochelle's experience is apparently the same as that of other communities on New York's mainland, in New Jersey or Long Island or Connecticut which are within commuters' distance of Manhattan. Bridgeport, Conn., has shown astonishing growth. So has Yonkers. Long Island the census has already totalled as having in excess of two million people; while some of its towns are far from Brooklyn Bridge, not less than ninety per cent. of this huge population comes within the New York sphere of influence.

While the 4,776,000 population of the greater city, which has already been made public, is impressive, a final computation of what is actually the greater New York will doubtless show it the largest center of population on the face of the globe. How much further such a community can grow and continue to derive its sustenance from the rural areas forms a question of no small importance for the sociologist. The rise in the price of living at the present day is in no small degree due to the swing of population from food-producing sections into such a city as New York.

Jonas Bronck

BY WILLIAM R. BRONK

Chapter II.

IN KEEPING with the scriptural bent of his mind, Bronck named his new home "Emmaus," being the name of a town near Jerusalem.

He immediately began the cultivation of tobacco and also trafficked with the Indians in furs and other commodities, under the rules and regulations laid down by the Dutch West India Company. He soon obtained high favor with the Indians with whom he is known to have been on most intimate terms of friendship and who are known to have entertained the highest regard for him, and he was equally respected by his own race.

A striking instance of this is found in an incidentoccuring in 1642. At that time a settler by the name of Claus Smits was murdered by the Indians. Governor Kieff, an impetuous and high tempered old Dutchman, demanded the Surrender of the murderer to Dutch justice, and on its being refused, declared war against the Indians and Ensign Hendrick Van Dyck was despatched with a force of eighty men to punish the Indians. Through Bronck's intervention, however, peace was made and a treaty of peace was signed at Bronck's house in 1642.

Bronck did not long enjoy his new home, for he died in 1643, and it is believed was murdered by the Indians in the uprising of that year.

An inventory of his estate was made by the Rev. Evardus Bogardus, who was the first Dutch minister in New Amsterdam, and was the husband of the celebrated Anneke Janse. (It is, perhaps, worthy of note that the grand-daughter of Evardus Bogardus and Anneke Janse married, in 1705, Pieter Bronck, the grandson of Jonas).

The inventory of Jonas Bronck's estate shows that he was possessed of a number of pictures. a silver-mounted gun, silver cups, spoons, bowls and tankards, fine bedding and clothing, the latter including satin, cloth and gros grain suits, a quantity of linen shirts, napkins, table-clothes, etc.

As indicating his religious turn of mind we find among his books such works as "Calvin's Institutes," "Luther's Psalter," "Luther's Complete Catechism," the "Praise of Christ," "The Four Ends of Death" and a volume entitled "Fifty Pictures of Death."

He also owned books printed in the Latin and Danish tongues.

Shortly after Jonas Bronck's death, his widow married Arendt Van Corlears, then Sheriff of Rensselaerwyck, and with her young son, Pieter, removed to Beaverwyck, (now Albany). From this son Pieter are descended the numerous branches of the Bronck family, living in this vicinity.

Jonas Bronck's son, Pieter, seemed to have also been a man of note. In 1667 he received a grant from the Dutch West India Company of a large tract of land at Coxsackie, New York, in what was then Albany County, but which was set off from Albany County and became Greene County in 1810.

He also obtained a grant from the Indians of an island in the Hudson River, eighteen miles below Albany, which is known to-day as Bronck's Island, and is still owned in part by the family.

The landed estate of Jonas Bronck in Westchester County was sold July 10th, 1651, to Jacob Jonas Stall, and was subsequently purchased by Samuel Edsall, a prominent merchant of New Amsterdam, and at a later period, viz., 1687, passed into the possession of Captain Philip Morris, and became part of the Manor of Morrisania.

The substitution of the letter "X" for the last letters in Bronck's name, in its application to the River and the Borough and the various other places which to-day bear his name, arises from phonetic decay and convenience of spelling—the word "Bronck's" being idem sonans with "Bronx." The corruption or change thus occurred.

THE Bronck Coat of Arms shown in the accompanying illustration is taken from a silver tankard known to have belonged to him and now in the possession of one of his descendants. It was undoubtedly claimed and used by Jonas Bronck, and it is known that his son Pieter had a window in the old Dutch church at Albany on which the same family Coat of Arms was emblazoned. It is clamed that the Arms of the State of New York were adopted from the Bronck Coat of Arms. Whether this be true or not, it is certain that an inspection and comparison will show a very striking resemblance between the two.

The End.

Men and Politics The Past Fifty Years in Westchester County.

New York.

Frank H. Pierson in Westchester News, Sept. 10, 1910. Copyrighted.

Chapter X.

THE political career of James W. Husted was an almost unbroken series of victories in the Third Assembly District of Westchester. Year after year, beginning with 1869 and ending with 1892, he was returned to the Assembly with steadily increasing majorities, until at the close of his remarkably active and useful public life he had served twenty-one terms in the State Assembly, and had been elected speaker of that body six times—enough honor and recognition of peculiar ability to have adorned the lives of a dozen ordinary public men.

Twice in the course of his legislative life General Husted stepped aside, in the Westchester District, in favor of a political friend and fellowtownsman, and stepping over into Rockland county, was elected to the Assembly from that district. Once however, the "Bald Eagle" tried a flight in the State at large and met defeat—an entirely new experience to him, and one he did not permit to happen again.

This was in 1881, the year in which President Garfield was assassinated, when affairs in the Republican party were in bad shape and "Half Breeds" and "Stalwarts" had almost torn the party apart with their dissensions. Judge Robertson's great services to the party had been partially acknowledged by his appointment as Collector of the Port of New York, by President Garfield.

Roscoe Conkling had been rejected as United States Senator, when he resigned that office in a fit of anger over William H. Robertson's appointment, and had appealed to the leglislature for re-election and vindication. George William Curtis was creating trouble within the party with his reform ideas, which he was using, not for the betterment of the State, so much, as for the personal glory of George William Curtis and the upbuilding of the "Mugwump" faction which in a few years was to strike down the Republican party in the nation in the defeat of James G. Blaine.

James W. Husted was nominated for State Treasurer in the Republican convention which met in the Academy of Music, in New York City, October 5, 1881, U. S. Senator Warner Miller was temporary, and Chauncey M. Depew, permanent chairman. David A. Wells, of Fulton county and George F. Carman, of Suffolk county, were also named for the position, but, after a dozen counties had voted on the roll call, all declaring for Husted, opposition was withdrawn and Husted's nomination made by acclamation.

At this time General Husted was forty-eight years of age; had been thirteen times elected to the Assembly; was a 33d degree Mason and Major General of the 5th Division, N. G. S. N. Y. Besides he had held the appointive offices of deputy superintendent of the State insurance department, harbor master, and deputy captain of the port of New York.

The election of 1881 resutted in the success of the Republican candidates for State office with the exception of General Husted for treasurer, who was defeated. The other candidates received majorities of upwards of 12,000.

The reasons given for Husted's defeat were numerous. It was claimed that he had introduced bills in the Asssembly in 1880 and 1881 which interfered with the mutual insurance associations of the State. In both instances, however, it was shown that General Husted had been instrumental in the defeat of these bills when their true character had been called to his attention. It is probable that the fact that the General had been prominent at Albany among those who opposed the re-election of Senators Conkling and Platt, and that it was openly asserted that in the convention in which Husted was nominated Conkling had been "beaten two to one," had considerable to do with this clipping of the "Bald Eagle's" wings, which ever after confined his political activities to the Assembly chamber, with the Third Westchester District as the base of his operations. A much wider field, and one better suited to the magnificent endowments of a man like Husted, after all, than that offered by the minor State office for which he was defeated.

To be continued

The Original of General Dix's Famous Order

ALFRED B. STREET, the Albany poet, in 1879, had in his possession the original autograph order given by General Dix: "If any man attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot."

Mount Vernon's Schools

Mount Vernon has twelve school buildings—nine grammar, one high, one trade and one commercial school. The enrollment in all departments last year was 6,159 pupils. The population of the city is 35,000.

All the Sewards Deserved Well

All the Sewards deserved well of America. The great Secretary needs no praise. Frederick, his son, was a judicious statesman. Clarence A. Seward, a nephew, was a great lawyer, and George F. Seward, just dead, maintained the distinction of the name for capacity, integrity and courage.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

¶ A critic is a Wet Blanket that soaks everything it touches. —JOHN MILES

Questions and Answers

What was the result of the attempt to cut New England off from the rest of the colonies?

After one or two slight victories, the English were beaten at Hubbardstown, at Bennington, at Stillwater; and Burgoyne surrendered at the battle of Saratoga (called also the second battle of Stillwater).

What estimates has been placed on the battles of Saratoga?

They have been ranked among the fifteen decisive battles of the world's history.

What great defeat did Washington meet with in the year 1777?

He was beaten at Brandywine, and the British took possession of Philadelphia.

What effect in France had the news of the success at Saratoga?

The king and his cabinet announced their willingness to recognize America as independent, and to make a treaty of alliance with her.

Lake Mohegan Granite in Great Cathedral St. John the Divine.

THE outer walls of the great Cathedral of St. John the Divine are of cream-colored granite from Lake Mohegan, Yorktown, Westchester County, New York. This granite was chosen by the late George T. Hines, at one time State Architect and for many years a resident at Lake Mohegan. This granite is taken from the quarries to Peekskill and shipped over the New York Central Railroad to its destination. The building will be several centuries in construction and it is expected to use this granite throughout. The architect in chief is C. Grant La Farge, a son of John La Farge.

It may be of interest to add, that set into the floor directly in front of the altar is a red brick tile bound with brass on which is carved this inscription: "Whosoever shall have prayed at this spot will have pressed with his feet a tile from the ancient Church of St. John the Divine, at Ephesus built by the Emperor Justinian in the year DXL, over the traditional site of St. John's grave."

Mrs. Robertson, the widow of the late Judge William H. Robertson, of Katonah, was an honored guest at the recent annual banquet of the Cortland County Society of New York. Mrs. Robertson is a daughter of the late Hon. Horatio Ballard, of Cortland.

Mrs. Josephine Genung Nichols, of 771 Trinity avenue, Bronx Borough, has compiled a history of the Genung—Ganong—Ganung families in genealogical form. These various branches descended from Jean Guenon, of Flushing, Long Island.

Some Westchester County Statistics.

Given by Nehemiah S. Bates in 1825

BY ROBERT T. DENNIS.

NEHEMIAH S. BATES, County Clerk, gave out the following statistics in relation to Westchester County, on Tuesday, December 6, 1825:

"There are 16,692 male persons, and 16,439 females, making 33,131 inhabitants; there were 193 marriages the year preceding—941 births—and 391 deaths; there are 239,458 acres of improved land; 30,933 head cattle; 6,566 horses; 38,042 sheep; and 39,293 hogs; there has been manufactured 36,003 3-4 yards of domestic fulled cloth; 35,632 1-4 yards flannel and woolen cloth, not fulled—and 97,349 1-2 yards of linen, cotton and thin cloth; there are also 71 grist mills; 79 saw mills; 5 oil mills; 26 fulling mills; 45 carding machines; 3 cotton factories; 3 woolen factories, and 22 distilleries."

What the Public Service Commission is Empowered to Do.

It may order repairs, improvements and changes in tracks, switches, terminals, motive power, or changes in the time of starting trains or cars; it may investigate into any act done or omitted to be done in violation of law or of any order of the commission; it may fix maximum rates that may be charged; it may entertain complaints of aggrieved persons, and after hearings on these complaints may order the carriers to make such changes as in the opinion of the commission will remove the cause of complaints. Powers similar to these are given to the commission with respect to gas and electrical corporations, with the right to test gas and electric meters.

Westchester County Magazine

VOLUME VII. AUGUST, 1911 NUMBER 5.

Men and Politics The Past Fifty Years in Westchester County.

New York.

Frank H. Pierson in Westchester News, Sept. 10, 1910. Copyrighted.

Chapter XI.

AT THE Republican Senatorial District convention William H. Robertson, then Collector, nominated Frederick W. Seward of Westchester to succeed himself as Senator from this district, then consisting of Westchester and Rockland counties. Mr. Seward was unanimously chosen. He was the second son of Secretary of State William H. Seward; was severely wounded at the time of the attempted assassination of his illustrious father by the conspirator, Lewis Payne, and in 1877 was ths defeated Republican candidate for Secretary of State. Mr. Seward was defeated at the election in November by Henry C. Nelson, of Ossining, who had been nominated by the Democrats over Colonel Richard Lathers, of New Rochelle and Andrew Fallon, of Rockland county.

Henry C. Nelson was one of the ablest of the Westchester Democracy of his time. Fearless in his actions, outspoken in his beliefs, upright in his dealings, a firm friend and an equally implacable enemy. Few men in the county possessed a more ardent following or a larger assortment of opponents of various calibre within his party.

The principal county office, in the election of 1881, was County Treasurer, and David Cromwell was re-elected by the Republicans over Robert F. Brundage, who had served two terms as Sheriff. The Democrats made a strong effort to carry the county for Brundage, but his opponent's high personal qualifications and abilities and the excellent record he had already made in the treasurer's office, proved a tower of strength against which the waves of mere party prejudice and personal ambition dashed in vain.

In the Assembly Districts, in 1881, Edwin R. Keys, Dem., defeated Edward P. Baird, Rep., by 599 majority in the First District. W. H. Catlin, Dem., defeated Geo. T. Davis, Rep., by 920 majority, in

the Second District; while in the Third District, George W. Robertson, Rep., afterwards State Senator from this district, defeated Isaac Purdy, Dem., by 220 majority.

The vote of Westchester county in the election of 1881, in part, was as follows:

Secretary of State—William Purcell, Dem., 8,438; Joseph B. Carr, Rep., 7,709; Purcell's majority, 729.

Comptroller—Geooge H. Lapham, Dem., 8,461; Ira Davenport, Rep., 7,775; Lapham's majority, 686.

State Treasurer—Robert A. Maxwell, Dem., 8,370; James W. Husted, Rep., 7,718; Maxwell's majority, 652.

Attorney General—Roswell A. Parmenter, 8,476; Leslie W. Russell, 7,771; Parmenter's majority, 705.

State Engineer and Surveyor—Thomas Evershed, Dem., 8,510; Silas Seymour, Rep., 7,707; Evershed's majority, 803.

Senator—Henry C. Nelson, Dem., 8,850; Frederick W. Seward, Rep., 7,500; Nelson's majority, 1,350.

County Treasurer—David Cromwell, Rep., 8,318; Robert F. Brundage, Dem., 8,011; Cromwell's majority, 307.

Assembly 1st District—Edwin R. Keys, Dem., 2,488; Edward P. Baird, Rep., 1,889; Key's majority, 599.

Second District—W. H. Catlin, Dem., 3,180; George T. Davis, Rep., 2,260; Catlin's majority, 920.

Third District—George W. Robertson, Rep., 3,263; Isaac Purdy, Dem., 3,043; Robertson's majority, 220.

Chapter XII.

THE following paragraph appeared on the editorial page of a Westchester county Republican paper, in the fall of 1882.

> "The Democratic State Convention, on September 22d, nominated Grover Cleveland, of Buffalo, for Governor, on the third ballot."

To many readers of the paper, at that time, this was the first intimation they had ever received that such a person as Grover Cleveland existed. They were to get better acquainted with him, as the years passed by—first as the Democrat who was elected Governor of this state by nearly 200,000 majority; secondly, as the first Democrat to be elected President of the United States "since the war;" then to be defeated at the next election for the same office, only to succeed in his third candidacy, and thenceforth to

pose for the remainder of his life, as the leading light and oracle of true Democracy.

And jealousy of the abilities of a Westchester County Republican, and highhanded proceedings within his party to nullify his influence and thwart his reasonable ambitions, lay at the bottom of the wonderful sequence of events which transformed an Erie county sheriff into a president of the United States. "Tall oaks from little acorns grow," and the petty spite of Senator Conkling towards William H. Robertson spread and grew until Conkling himself was driven from office and political power, and his party was deprived temporarily of the ascendancy it had maintained in the nation for nearly a quarter of a century.

Up to the time for the meeting of the Republican State Convention for the nomination of a candidate for Governor and other State officers, in 1882, political matters in the party were in this condition: Arthur, who had succeeded Garfield as president, was not in accord with the Republicans of New York who had rejected Conkling and Platt for re-election as United States Senators and who had elected Warner Miller and Elbridge G. Lapham in their places. William H. Robertson, Collector of the Port of New York, was not in accord with the Arthur Administration, and favored the re-election of Alonzo B. Cornell as Governor of the State; and as a consequence Cornell was persona non grata to the Arthur men who were known as "Stalwarts," their opponents rejoicing in the somewhat equivocal name of "Half Breeds."

In this way Collector Robertson's position was not an enviable one, and as the time for the Republican State Convention approached, with its preliminary, the meeting of the State Committee, of which the Collector was a member, the complications surrounding him increased.

Robertson finally decided not to attend the meeting of the Republican State Committee. During the Hayes' administration, after the president had issued his order prohibiting government officials from taking an active or leading part in political conventions, Chester A. Arthur, then collector, and Alonzo B. Cornell, then surveyor of the port, both members of the Republican State Committee, had attended its meeting prior to the assembling of the State Convention of that year, and had been subsequently removed from office for violation of the Civil Service rules. With this precedent in view, and with the knowledge of the adverse disposition of the administration towards him, personally, Robertson refrained from attending the State Committee meeting of the fall of 1882.

When the committee met, however, a proxy for Collector Robertson was recognized upon the strength of the following telegram:

New York, Sept. 19, 1882.

To the Hon. S. B. French,

Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga.

Please act as my proxy at meeting State Committee, and oblige

W. H. ROBERTSON.

As subsequent investigation proved beyond a shadow of a doubt, this telegram was an impudent and clumsily executed forgery, thrust upon the committee, at a time when it was so evenly divided that one vote, however obtained, would control its actions in favor of the Stalwart faction of the party.

If lightning had struck some of the members they would not have been more surprised. French was an out and out administration man, a pronounced "Stalwart." The friends of Collector Robertson, while they did not know what to make of the situation, never for a moment questioned the genuineness of the telegram; consequently Mr. French was admitted. This had the effect desired by the administration manipulators—they gained control of the committee and finally the convention. But for this trick, says an authority at the time, E. L. Pitts would have been chosen temporary chairman of the convention, and the Hon. Ellis H. Roberts, permanent Chairman, and the first ballot for Governor, instead of being:

Folger	223
Cornell	180
Wadsworth	69
Robinson	6
Starin	19

Would have stood about as follows:

Cornell	208
Folger	190
Wadsworih	75
Starin	19
Robinson	6

With the foregoing figures in view, an editor of one of the Republican county papers of the time, thus comments on the situation:

> "This would have secured the defeat of Mr. Folger and the nomination of one of the other candidates, or a new man altogether. As it is Mr. Folger owes his nomination to this forged telegram; it turned out to be such, although it was not discovered at Saratoga to be a forgery until after the nomination of Mr. Folger, notwithstanding the fact that on

Wednesday afternoon Judge Robertson sent the following telegram:

"'White Plains, Sept. 20, 1882.

"'To James W. Husted:

"'Stephen B. French has no authority, and never had, to represent me in State Committee. His unauthorized act was an insult to Westchester delegates and a fraud to me. It is machine tactics over again.

"'W. H. ROBERTSON.'

"The above telegram was not delivered to General Husted until Thursday morning. As to the forgery there can be no doubt, as it is written on a blank such as is used in sending messages and not on the kind upon which messages are received. The telegraph company denounces it as a forgery and says it never passed over the wires."

It was under such unfortunate circumstances that the Republicans of New York State entered upon the campaign of 1882. Westchester Republicans shared in the general dissatisfaction and while the leaders in the county were active in keeping the party in line, the rank and file were disheartened, and many absolutely refused to support the ticket.

To be continued.

¶ The delay in erecting a suitable monument to the memory of John Paul Jones, one of the founders of the American navy, in the United States, is inexcusable.

Gill of Powder, Fifteen Balls, One Flint.

COLONEL STARK'S regiment just prior to the battle of Bunker Hill was quartered at Milford, some four miles distant, and was destitute of ammunition. About 10 o'clock on the morning he received orders to march, however, each man received a gill cup full of powder, fifteen balls and one flint. As the muskets were of varying calibre it was necessary to reduce the size of the balls for many of them.

Thirty Years at The Westchester County Bar.

The Court House at White Plains, N. Y. in 1878.

BY DAVID H. HUNT.

Chapter XI.

IN JANUARY, 1878, the executors of the estate of Horace Greeley rendered their final accounts in the surrogate's court. The estate of the great journalist consisted of a remarkable array of assets of the face value of $163,000. Of this amount fifty thousand dollars represented notes, of no monetary value, made by "friends" who had borrowed money on many occasions of pressing need, when the old philosopher could not resist their importunities. Forty-nine thousand represented the amount due Mr. Greeley from Cornelius Vanderbilt who had neglected to re-imburse the journalist until the statute of limitations paid the debt, without any assistance from the old Commodore. The Vanderbilt family, however, subsequently paid $50,000 to Gabrielle Greeley and Ida Greeley, the children of the deceased journalist. The greater part of the remainder was Tribune stock.

Amoung the cases tried before the criminal courts during the year 1878 was People vs. Mc Fall, indicted for publication of a libel against Edward P. Baird, City Judge of Yonkers. Andrew McFall had printed and circulated throughout the county a pamphlet containing statements accusing Judge Baird of retaining money belonging to the city of Yonkers and charging him with several moral and magisterial irregularities. The defendant freely admitted the printing and publication of the pamphlet and claimed that the statements therein contained were true. The prosecution was represented by Nelson H. Baker, District Attorney; J. C. Spencer and William H. Sweeny, while the interests of the defendant were looked after by Martin J. Keogh and William Riley. This case was twice tried. The first jury disagreed and the second rendered a verdict of guilty with a request that mercy be extended toward the defendant.

The case of Masterson vs. Hoe was tried at the June circuit. The plaintiff, a lady of the highest social standing in the village of Tarrytown, alleged that the defendant, a gentleman of wealth and standing, had, on the 15th day of May 1877 at a social gathering in Tarrytown, uttered some very unkind things of and concerning the fair plaintiff, who thereupon instituted an action to recover the sum of

ten thousands dollars as a salve for her wounded and bruised feelings. It may be safely said that the defense interposed in this case was the most remarkable ever interposed in an action of slander. It was an alibi. The defendant claimed that on the evening of May 14th he had visited friends in New York city and did not return to Tarrytown until the evening of the 16th. The case was bitterly contested. The plaintiff produced several witnesses who positively testified that the defendant was present at the social affair in Tarrytown on the evening in question, and that he did utter the language charged by the plaintiff. The defendant, himself and several witnesses produced by him, testified with equal certainly that the defendant on the eventful evening of May 15th 1877 was in New York city. Among these positive witnessses was a young lady, who gave as her reason for being positive as to the presence of the defendant at the social affair in New York city, that the defendant had on the said evening and at the time and place aforesaid said some very nice and pleasant things to her. Considerable amusement was caused by the cross examination of this witness, conducted by former County Judge Cochran, who endeavored to elicit from the witness exactly what were those nice and pleasant things so spoken by the defendant and which produced such an effect upon her that the fair one had made a minute of the time and place. The case excited great attention in the press, and, is said to have suggested the song, so frequently sung by the late Tony Pastor, entitled "The fellow that looks like me." The case was twice tried the first jury failing to agree and the second jury returning a verdict for the defendant. R. & C. W. Cochran represented the plaintiff and J. S. Millard and Odle Close tried the case for the defendant.

The calendars for the courts were published each term and the civil cases averaged twenty on the county court calendar and one hundred on the circuit.

In the fall of 1878 Cornelius E. Kene, Esq., of the New Rochelle bar, delivered a series of lectures at New Rochelle, Yonkers, Mount Vernon, White Plains, Port Chester and Mount Kisco, on the subject, "The Law and the Lawyers." Mr. Kene was an able lawyer and a very entertaining lecturer, and, as a result, the lectures were well attended. Doctor Seth S. Shove, the leading Physician of northern Westchester County, died at his home in Katonah on the 14th day of February 1878. Dr. Shove was a learned gentleman and his services as an expert on medical questions were in great demand. He died of paralysis at the age of seventy-four, after having practiced his profession for over fifty years. He was very popular and at least one thousand persons were present at the funeral services in old Katonah.

To be continued

The Roemer Family.

BY JOHN B. THOMPSON, D. D.

Chapter I.

IN THE end of the seventeenth and the beginning of the eighteenth century such leaders of religious thought in Europe as Spener, Francke, and others like them, advised their pious adherents to seek in America refuge from the persecutions which befell them in their native lands. Those who followed this advice wrote back such glowing accounts of life in the new world that multitudes followed them across the ocean. Land companies were formed to facilitate the movement. Agents received a bonus of four pounds for each emigrant secured by them. Captains of vessels brought out hundreds and thousands, who, had no money and, therefore, consented to be sold to service in the new world. From this service they were to redeem themselves by labor were Jacob and Frena Roemer who were then living at Philipsburgh.

But I anticipate! Hendrick Romer was also a native of Switzerland, and may have been an elder brother or other relative of Jacob; but on this point we have no evidence. Whatever may have been the reason, Jacob decided to make his home at Philipsburgh while prosecuting his search for Frena. He took up his old trade. But he was lonely. He missed the mountains of his native land. He climbed the highest hill in the vicinity, known then, as now, Kykuit, the "Lookout mountain" of the region. There he secured a little plot of ground and built himself a hut. The precise spot was just beyond the summit, on the easterly slope, where bubbled up the spring from which issued the rivulet that kept green the grass on both its sides for more than a hundred years later. The description given by Mrs. See enables me to recognize the location without difficulty.

Jacob's piety was as steadfast as his industry and his affection. He brought from New York his certificate of church membership and was received into the communion of the church of Philipsburgh, June 17, 1753. At that time the post-rider between New York and Albany was Anthony Post, the youngest son of Jan Jansen Postmael. He was now 66 years of age; but the journey was performed leisurely. It occupied full two weeks, the rider going up on one side of the river and coming down on the other.

To him Jacob appealed for help, showing the seven dollars which he had saved, and agreeing to give him this if he would find Frena and bring her safe to Philipsburgh. Anthony, accordingly, went on his way, inquiring at every place at which he stopped to change the mail for "one Frena," as she had been described to him. Once and again and yet again he went and came and brought no tidings. At last, however, he reported that he had seen a man who thought he recognized the description as that of a woman residing west of the King's Road a few miles from Albany. To her the stranger would make his report and, if she were willing, bring her to Albany to meet Anthony upon his next arrival there. There Anthony found her, and she rode behind him on his sturdy steed the whole hundred miles and more from Albany to Philipsburgh.

"All's well that ends well,' and Jacob Roemer and Frena Haarlager were married at Philipsburg, August 20, 1754. She told Mrs. See how happily they lived together, though at first the only furniture in their little house in the woods was a chest which contained all of their crockery and cooking utensils, served as the table from which they ate their frugal meals, and between meals also as a tailor's bench.

(To be continued.)

The early designation of Glen Cove, L. I., was Mosquito Cove.

Halleck and Drake: Where Buried.

FITZ GREENE HALLECK, the poet, and author of "Marco Bozzaris," who died in 1867, is buried in the Halleck family plot, in the Alderbrook cemetery at Winsted, Conn. The body of his friend Joseph Rodman Drake, the author of "The American Flag," rests in the old Hunt Burying ground, in Bronx Borough, New York City, now known as Drake's Park.

History by Pageant.

TEACHING history by pageant is a method that has a growing vogue these days and a value that is peculiar to itself. It is a dramatic way of unfolding and connecting the events upon which the life and institutions of our present day have been erected. It has the comprehensive advantage of being confined to no favored class. Anyone who has eyes to see can have the benefit of these object lessons. Their influence is stimulating. Even the dullest comprehension is conscious of an awakened interest and a curiosity to know more along the line of those impressive suggestions.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY MAGAZINE.

ESTABLISHED 1907

AN HISTORICAL, COMMERCIAL AND SOCIAL PUBLICATION

¶ You need it in your family circle. ¶ Every number is of intrinsic value and at the year-end you have an invaluable volume for binding and adding to your library.

THE COPY TEN CENTS THE YEAR ONE DOLLAR

ALVAH P. FRENCH, President-Treasurer
ALBERT J. SCHLINGER, Superintendent

Entered as second class mail matter October 24, 1908, at the Post Office at White Plains, N. Y., under the act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

Copyrighted.

Editorial --- Tabloids --- Suggestions

FAILURE

¶ Failure! There is no such word in all the bright lexicon of speech unless you yourself have written it there. —ELBERT HUBBARD.

DID YOU EVER

¶ Pause and fully comprehend the marvelous shrewdness of a child; the unerring swiftness with which it measures you, determining your value and fixing it The penetration, the accuracy, the justice, if you please, is startling. There is a Heaven in the face of the innocent child.

Cells in Which Slaves Were Held.

BETWEEN the years 1830-61 there hung in the St. Charles Hotel, Washington, D. C., a sign bearing these words:

"The proprietor of the hotel has roomy under-ground cells for confining slaves for safekeeping, and patrons are notified that their negroes will be well cared for, and in case of an escape the full value of the negro as set by the owner will be paid by the proprietor.

The hotel stood on Pennsylvania avenue and was for years the headquarters of the prominent slaveholders of the South, likewise it was the home of the leading statesmen of those days.

There were eleven of these cells and each built to hold twenty-five full grown men. Here these men were detained until the owner or owners were ready to depart with their human property, to their own plantations or to the slave markets of the South.

Harvard is the oldest college in the United States. It was founded in 1693. Yale was founded in 1701 and Princeton in 1746.

The fire in the New York State Library was one of the cruelest disasters that has ever befallen an American library.

A Memorial to Governor Leisler Proposed.

HUGUENOT Chapter Daughters of the Revolution, of New Rochelle, N. Y., Katharine J. C. Carville, Regent, have begun a fund for the erection of a suitably imposing memorial statue of Lieut. Governor and afterward Acting Governor of the Colony of New York, and the real founder of New Rochelle. Governor Leisler was most unjustly executed May 16, 1691. He was a native of Frankfort-on-the-Main. Recently two oak trees from this German city were planted in City Hall Park, New York, by the United German Societies.

Elder Miles Grant.

ELDER MILES GRANT, the Adventist Pope, died recently in Los Angeles, Cal., at the age of ninety-one. He was a vegetarian,—abhorred the idea of medicine, and believed the world was flat. However, there was something in him akin to genius. His followers loved and trusted him. He served them without a thought of self.

It has been found that the valuable manuscripts, relating to the War of 1812 owned by the State of New York, were not destroyed in the State Library fire. The law division, howeve, was a complete ruin.

Mason L. Weems, rector of Mount Vernon Parish, Virginia, wrote the most grotesque life of Washington ever published.

The Beginning of Sing Sing Prison.

SING SING State Prison was erected in 1825, with a view of employing the convict labor upon the marble quarries. The prison was erected by the convicts themselves, one hundred of whom were sent from Auburn Prison, for that purpose, under the charge of Captain Elam Synds, who had chiefly directed the building of the Auburn Prison. This band arrived upon the ground on May 14th, 1825. The first day a temporary barrack was built and under the watchful eyes of a small body of keepers they proceeded with their work of erecting the building which, with the additions since made, is Sing Sing Prison.

Manursing Island.

BY RICHARD SEDER.

THE FIRST settlement in the town of Rye was commenced on Manursing Island. It was a part of the Dutch purchase from the Indians in 1640. It was bought afterward by the Dutch West India Company who sold it June 29th, 1660, to John Coe, Peter Disbrow and Thomas Studwell. The proprietors proposed to name the place Hastings and issued a declaration of allegiance to the King, to which was annexed a description of the proposed town, embracing the country between Byram River and Blind Brook. Upon the final annexation to New York it was formed into a market town, with the privilege of holding a fair of four days, beginning on the 2d day of October. Courts of special sessions were also held here. By the agreement of 1660 Rye was included in Connecticut. In 1683 it was assigned to New York. In 1696 it was again claimed by Connecticut and the present line was fully settled May 14, 1730. The charter of Rye was granted Aug. 12, 1720. The Indian name of Rye was Poningoe; of Byram River, Armonck; of the meadows bordering the same. Haseco and Miosebassaky, and of Manursing Island, Minnewies.

New Jersey's Civil War Governors were Charles S. Olden, Joel Parker and Marcus L. Ward. The state furnished 88,305 men.

Hartsdale to Have a Flower Show.

THE First Annual Flower Show to be held in Hartsdale, is now planned by the Literary and Improvement Society to be held the last week in September, at the Fire House.

There will be three classes of Exhibits, namely: Amatures, Gardeners and Nurserymen.

The Amatures Class will be open to residents of Scarsdale, Greenville, Worthington and Hartsdale only; while the outside districts are invited to exhibit in the Gardeners and Nurserymen's classes.

Liberal contributions have been tended enabling the Committee in charge to offer an attractive list of premiums, together with a number of special prizes. Fruits and vegetables are also included in the exhibit. The Committee in charge is as follows: Mrs. Charles W. Leavitt, Jr., Chairman; Mrs. C. W. Haynes, Secretary; and Miss Minne Bartlett, Treasurer; and the following members: Mrs. H. J. Tompkins, Mrs. H. R. Buttler, Mrs. William Lewis, Mrs. Charles Spaulding, Mrs. A. P. Theobald, Mrs. Sweeney, Mrs. H. E. Murgstroyd, Messrs. T. Bergen, D. B. Metcalf, N. B. Merritt, G. J. Ward, F. G. Whitney.

All parties desiring to make entries for the exhibit, are requested to apply for entry blanks and premium lists to Mrs. C. W. Haynes, Hartsdale, New York.

ENTHUSIASM.

ENTHUSIASM is fragments of success in everything. It is the Electric Light that leads and the strength that lifts men on and up through the briars and rough bushes to the garden of roses.

—JOHN MILES.

Questions and Answers

Who was the first criminal electrocuted in the state of New York? William Kemmler. He was executed by electricity at Auburn Prison August 6, 1890.

The day on which Maj. John Andre was captured as a spy at Tarrytown, N. Y., a poem by him entitled. "The Cow Chace" appeared in James Rivington's Gazette in New York City.

The famous confederate ironclad ram, Manassas, was originally a twin screw propeller tow boat called the Enoch Train, and built in Boston, Mass. When the vessel had been converted into the ram Capt. Alexander Frazer Warley, a graduate of Annapolis, was placed in command. She was sunk in the Mississippi river.

New Rochelle has its local or municipal Hall of Fame. In it may be seen the portraits of all the mayors from the foundation of the City: Michael J. Dillon, Henry S. Clarke, George G. Raymond and Harry E. Colwell.

The main highway between Rye and White Plains was formerly approved of at a Town Meeting held April 1, 1699. It was ordered surveyed and laid out "to be 3 Rods in breadth."

During the eighteenth century toll gates or "draw-bars" were to be found in various parts of Westchester County.

There is an increasing demand on the part of well-to-do New York business men for rural homes in Westchester County. This great territory is the natural suburb of the Metropolis. The trend is ever northward.

WE LOVE Westchester County's Past and believe absolutely in her great Future. Do not fail to do your part.

Westchester County Magazine

VOLUME VII. SEPTEMBER, 1911 NUMBER 6.

The Roemer Family.

BY JOHN B. THOMPSON, D. D.

Chapter II.

IN THOSE days the Church at Philipsburgh had no regular pastor. It was visited three or four times a year by Ministers from New York who preached the Gospel, administered the sacraments, and examined applicants for admission to church privileges. Thus it came to pass that Frena Haarlarger, wife of Jacob Roemer, was not received into the Church of Philipsburgh until nearly a year after her marriage, June 18, 1755, the day after the baptism of her first baby. The witnesses at the baptism were Heddrick Roemer and his wife, Maretje Gardenier, of whom I have already spoken.

Jacob and Frena had ten and probably twelve children:

1. The first was. Hendrick, baptized June 17, 1755. He grew up and married, February 26, 1777, Christina, daughter of Ary Van Wormer and his wife, Annatje Van Tassel, whose ancestors had come from the island at the mouth of the Rhine, known as "the Tassel" or "Texel."

2. The second child of Jacob and Frena Roemer, was Elizabeth, baptized March 3, 1757.

3. The third was Frena, baptized September 13, 1760. In the year 1784, (she married Abraham Martelings).

4. The fourth child, Catrina, was baptized April 30, 1763.

5. The fifth was named after his father, Jacob. He was baptized November 4, 1764. In due season he married a woman named Annatje, and their daughter Catrina (who was born July 8, 1791), was baptized December 4, in that year.

6. The sixth child of Jacob and Frena was Johannes, baptized near the end of December, 1767. In Bolton's History of Westchester

County, he is called "Captain John of Greenburgh."

7. The seventh child, Mareitjė, was baptized September 2, 1769.

8. The eighth, Annatje, was baptized May 9, 1772.

9. The ninth, Sarah, was baptized November 16, 1773.

10. The tenth was Femmetje, born February 20, 1777, and baptized on the 17th day of the ensueing August.

From this time until the end of the Revolutionary war, no church records were kept. Or, if they were, they perished because of the tumultuous proceedings of those days. Bolton is therefore probably right in giving us the names of two other children of Jacob and Frena Roemer. He mentions:

11. William, who married Leah, daughter of Cornelius Van Tassel, and his wife, Elizabeth Storms; and

12. James.

The parents of this patriarchal family lived to a good old age. Jacob was the feebler, and died first. It must have been at least as late as 1815, when Frena, in her lonely age, poured into the ear of her sympathising young friend the story of her eventful life. It was such a story of true love as hardly could have been appreciated by her friend at an earlier period of her life. She still appreciated it when she told it to me half a century later; and I am sure I should not have heard it had I not felt similar sympathy with the lovers whose example of affection and faithfulness I am glad to put on record for the admiration and imitation of lovers in succeeding generations.

Frena told Mrs. See how, one day in his old age, Jacob said to a neighbor, in the broken English which was then beginning to supplant the native Dutch of the region, "I prays mine Gott; I never knows a sick bett;" and that very evening as she drew near according to her custom to help him to his couch, he gazed into her eyes with the old look of love, essayed to speak, stretched out his hands to her, and — was gone.

I believe there are gravestones still standing near the old church to indicate the burial places of some of the children of Jacob and Frena Roemer. It would not be difficult to trace their descendants to the present day, and those of them now living would doubtless be glad to cherish the memory and imitate the virtues of such worthy ancestors.

The End

Men and Politics The Past Fifty Years in Westchester County.

New York.

Frank H. Pierson in Westchester News, Sept. 10, 1910. Copyrighted.

Chapter XII.

AT THE county convention the Republicans placed a good ticket in the field. Harrison Hunt, of Harrison, was named for Sheriff; Minott M. Silliman, of White Plains, was nominated for County Clerk; Elisha Horton, of White Plains, for Surrogate and John Sheehan, of New Rochelle, for Superintendent of the Poor.

In compliance with the desire of the Republicans of the county for a larger and more representative county committee that body was increased from a membership of nine, being three from each assembly district, to twenty-two members, or one from each town. Under the new arrangement, the county committee for 1882-3 consisted of the following members:

Bedford, W. H. Robertson; Cortlandt, George W. Robertson; Eastchester, Silas D. Gifford; Greenburgh, James S. Millard; Harrison, George T. Burling; Lewisboro, John C. Holmes; Mamaroneck, William. H. Gedney; Mount Pleasant, Jacob Ackerman; New Castle, Francis M. Carpenter; New Rochelle, William V. Molloy; North Castle, James Hopkins; North Salem, Henry W. Norton; Ossining, J. Holly Platt; Pelham, William H. Sparks; Poundridge, David N. Chichester; Rye, John W. Lounsberry; Scarsdale, George J. Willits; Somers, Chauncey Kelly; Westchester, Henry C. Henderson; White Plains, Edward B. Long; Yonkers, Henry B. Archer; Yorktown, Hiram Farrington.

In the Westchester Congressional District the Republican outlook was considered so discouraging that few wanted the honor of leading the evident forlorn hope. The Republican convention, called for October 27, adjourned to October 30th, at the Orawaupum Hotel, White Plains, when Alexander Taylor, Jr., of Mamaroneck was nominated. Mr. Taylor had had one experience, already, and that under the circumstances, was enough for him, so, on November 1st, he declined, when Edward B. Long was named and he accepted, simply to fill the ticket and present a solid front to the enemy, with no hope of election, as it was then too late to thing of making a canvass of the district.

All the Westchester Assembly districts went Democratic in the

election of 1882, even James W. Husted losing the "rock ribbed" Third District to John Hoag, of Ossining, afterwards elected County Treasurer, by nearly 500 majority.

Verily, a house divided against itself is bound to fall, and these were the days when "Stalwart" and "Mugwumps" rejoiced exceedingly.

The following are the returns for the principal offices in the election of November, 1882, a result which some Republicans did not consider an unalloyed evil, one of the Republican papers of Westchester county observing editorially:

> "Republicans need not feel disheartened over the result; it is not a Democratic victory, but a Republican rebuke to party management. If the Republicans had given throughout the State as hearty support to the ticket as they did in 1880 to Garfield and Arthur, Mr. Folger would have been elected by at least 50,000 majority; but as it was, ministers preached against the ticket; editors wrote against it; and the rank and file talked against it; consequently thousands of Republicans refused to go to the polls, while at least 50,000 voted for Mr. Cleveland."

Governor—In State—Grover Cleveland, Dem., 535,318; Charles J. Folger, Rep., 342,464; Cleleland's majority, 192,854.

Governor—In County—Cleveland, 11,478; Folger, 5,005; Cleveland's majority, 6,473.

Sheriff—Stephen D. Horton, Dem., 11,178; Harrison Hunt, Rep., 6,899; Horton's majority, 4,279.

County Clerk—James F. D. Crane, Dem., 10,071; Minnot M. Silliman, Rep., 8,169; Crane's Majority 1,902.

Surrogate—Owen T. Coffin, Dem., 10,772; Elisha Horton, Rep., 7,277; Coffin's majority, 3,495.

Superintendent of Poor—Jacob Read, Dem., 9,692; John Sheehan, Rep., 8,317; Read's majority, 1,375.

Congress—Waldo Hutchins, Dem., 11,015; Edward B. Long, Rep., 6,700; Hutchin's majority, 4,315.

Assembly—First District—Edward R. Keyes, Dem., 2,659; William R. Davidson, Rep., 2,335; Keyes majority, 324.

Second District—Samuel William Johnson, Dem., 3,631; Ziba Carpenter, Rep., 2,294; Johnson's majority, 1,337.

Third District—John Hoag, Dem., 3,536; James W. Husted, 3,044; Hoag's majority, 492.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY MAGAZINE.

ESTABLISHED 1907

AN HISTORICAL, COMMERCIAL AND SOCIAL PUBLICATION

¶ You need it in your family circle. ¶ Every number is of intrinsic value and at the year-end you have an invaluable volume for binding and adding to your library.

THE COPY TEN CENTS THE YEAR ONE DOLLAR

ALVAH P. FRENCH, President-Treasurer
ALBERT J. SCHLINGER, Superintendent

Entered as second class mail matter October 24, 1908, at the Post Office at White Plains, N. Y., under the act of Congress, March 3, 1879. *Copyrighted*

Editorial --- Tabloids --- Suggestions

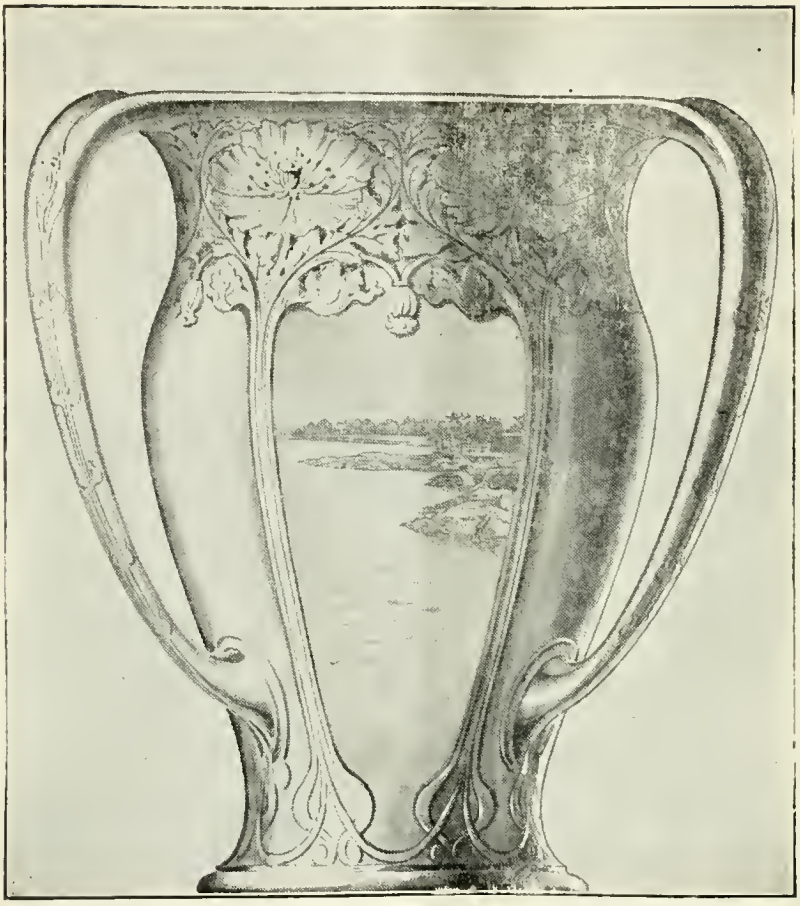
¶ Westchester County Boy Scouts! Why Not Organize?

THE malady of the age is lack of individual courage. WOODROW WILSON

A MAN like steel is of little use when he loses his temper.

SENTIMENT does not pay cash dividends.

IT is far easier to scoff than to improve; much pleasanter to laugh than to be laughed at.



Courtesy of New Rochelle Paragraph.

The Loving Cup presented by the citizens of New Rochelle, New York, to the residents of La Rochelle, France, after which the American city was named, and which was settled by French Huguenot refugees.

PRESENTED BY HUGUENOT DESCENDANTS.

Hon. Henry M. Lester and Charles Pryor to Carry Memorial to French City—A Fine Tribute.

Hundreds of residents of New Rochelle and its suburbs already have seen the silver loving cup to be presented by the people of New Rochelle to the city of La Rochelle, France, on Oct. 8, when the Jean Guiton monument is dedicated. The cup, which weighs ten pounds, is on exhibition at the office of Henry M. Lester, President of the Village Huguenot Association.

With it will go a leather-bound album, decorated with the arms of New Rochelle and La Rochelle, and containing photographic views of Bonfoi Point, on which the Huguenots landed in 1688; views of Hudson Park, Huguenot Memorial, Echo Bay and the De Veaux House, an old Huguenot residence which is now the headquarters of the Huguenot Association in Le Veaux Park.

Hon. Henry M. Lester, President of the Huguenot Society, and Charles Fryer, Esq., are the delegates who will present the loving cup in person.

"OLD BET."

Hackaliah Bailey, of Somers, about 1815, imported the first elephant brought into the United States. "Old Pet," with other animals soon after imported, formed the first travelling menagerie in the country, with which Van Amburgh, the lion tamer, was afterward associated. Thaddeus and Gerard Crane, Lewis Titus and John June, familiar to the public as enterprising showmen, were from Somers and North Salem.

VALUABLE PAPERS OF POLK, JOHNSON AND VAN BUREN.

One of the most valuable recent acquisitions to the Library of Congress has been the purchase of the Polk and Johnson papers. The Polk papers consist of 10,500 letters and other documents, which constitute practically all of them except the 1,500 owned by the Chicago Historical Society They were bought from the President's adopted niece, Mrs. Fall, of Nashville, Tenn. They include many drafts of Van Buren's original State papers and his autobiography written in his seventieth year and intended as a history of political parties in the United States.

The papers of Andrew Johnson consist of 15,000 letters and documents. They were bought from his grandson, Andrew Johnson Patterson, of Greeneville, Tenn.

The Van Buren collection contains letters dealing with his early political activity in New York, and shows that when he entered the Senate his views widened until he passed through the Cabinet and foreign missions to the Vice-Presidency. This collection includes 150 letters of Andrew Jackson, and letters of Irving, Clay, John Randolph and Francis P. Blair.

PRINTS AND ENGRAVINGS SAVED FROM BALTIMORE FIRE.

The T. Harrison Garrett collection of the very rarest prints and engravings in the United States, representing 19,113 items, are now in possession of the Congressional Library, subject, however, to the call of the owner. Mr. Garrett had the collection stored in a Baltimore deposit company. Two days after their removal to Washington, the big Baltimore fire occurred in which the building of the deposit company was destroyed.

THEN AND NOW.

Times have changed in Boston since the early production of "The Messiah," when Jenny Lind sang "I Know that My Redeemer Liveth" with such effect that Daniel Webster in the gallery bowed his thanks to her. We have no Jenny Linds now, and no Daniel Websters, although the chorus singing is probably better than it ever was before. That line, "I know that my Redeemer liveth," is the one that is engraved on the tomb of Handel in Westminster Abbey.

CHIEF TARHE AND GENERAL HARRISON IN BRONZE.

A tablet commemorating the council held by General William Henry Harrison and the four Indian tribes of Ohio has been erected by the Columbus, Ohio, Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. After an appeal by General Harrison for peaceful relations a Wyandotte chief, Tarhe (the Crane), arose and gave his hand to the general in token of friendship. "The Peace Memorial Tablet," as it is called, represents General Harrison and Tarhe with hands clasped, surrounded by flags and the insignia of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

GIFT OF A BOOK FOR LA ROCHELLE.

That New Rochelle is not going to be stingy in the matter of gifts to its parent city, La Rochelle, will readily be acknowledged when it is known that accompanying the handsome silver loving cup to be presented by that city on Oct. 8, will be a handsomely bound album of photographic views, the gift of the Knickerbocker Press.

The book is a lux volume, bound in brown French levant, tooled in gold leaf with a neat fleur de lis design and the arms of New Rochelle, surmounted by a crest of fleur de lis upright on a twisted strand. The pages are gold edged and the book is lined with brown watered silk. The protographs, which are in sepia, in tone with the binding, show Bonnefoi Point, Hudson Park, the Huguenot Memorial, Long Island Sound, Echo Bay on a regatta day, scenes of the Huguenot pageant, Mayor George G. Paymond speaking at the park, the DeVeaux house and DeVeaux Park, headquarters of the Huguenot Association; interior views of the house, and the Paine monument. The lettering is hand engrossed.

Bronx Borough, all in original Westchester County, has a population of 430,980. This is a gain of 114.9 per cent. in ten years.

THE HOMESTEAD OF CHIEF JUSTICE OLIVER ELLSWORTH.

On October 8, 1903, the Ellsworth homestead in Windsor, Conn. was formally presented to the Daughters of the American Revolution by the descendants of Oliver Ellsworth, third Chief Justice of the United States. The property is valued at $5,000, and the Daughters of the American Revolution have since filled it with rare old furniture, and made it beautiful in every way.

FAITHS OF THE PRESIDENTS.

Methodists, Episcopalians and Presbyterians, but No Baptists.

Although the Baptist denomination is one of the most numerous in the United States, there has never been a Baptist President.

There have been two Congregational Presidents—John Adams, the second President, and John Quincy Adams, his son.

President Roosevelt is the second President of the Reformed Dutch Church, Martin Van Buren having been the first.

Millard Fillmore was a Unitarian

Washington, William Henry Harrison, John Tyler and Zachary Taylor were Episcopalians, as was Chester A. Arthur.

There have been five Presbyterian Presidents—Andrew Jackson, James K. Polk, James Buchanan, Benjamin Harrison and Grover Cleveland.

President Garfield was a member of the Church of the Disciples.

Prior to the Civil War there had been no Methodist President of the United States. Since 1861 the following Presidents have been Methodists: Abraham Lincoln, Johnson, General Grant, R. B. Hayes and William McKinley.

William H. Taft is a Unitarian.

There has never been a Lutheran nor a Roman Catholic President.

THE LATE ISAIAH T. WILLIAMS.

Isaiah T. Williams, who for many years was the legal counselor to Horace Greeley, died at Chappaqua, N. Y., at the age of 68. He studied law in Buffalo with Millard Millmore, afterward President of the United States. Mr. Williams took part in the organization of the Buffalo Historical Society, and was one of the incorporators of the Westchester County Historical Society.

CAPT. CHRISTOPHER NEWPORT—WHAT HIS INITIATIVE WROUGHT.

Although it was with Columbus that certainty as to the existence of the Western Hemisphere began, the New World and Anglo-Saxon supremacy date from the time of Capt. Christopher Newport and the settlement of Jamestown, Virginia, on May 13, 1607.

The voyage was begun December 18, 1606, when a handful of adventurers on the Discovery, Good Speed and Susan Constant sailed down and out of the River Thames, and, after many hardships, landed on this side of the ocean, near the mouth of the James River.

It was in Virginia that this little band of one hundred sturdy colonists planted the seeds of the great power the world knows at the present time The event might be likened to the throwing of a pebble into the placid waters of a lake. Little ripples were then started, which have since enlarged and grown in strength and scope, until they are felt upon the shores of every civilized country on earth. History has never recorded such a wonderful growth as that of the American Republic, which had its birth at Jamestown, for here the English gained their first foothold in th eNew World. The Old World has for some time stood aghast at the unparalleled and phenomenal success this country has achieved

OPTIMISM THE THING.

There is always a black spot in our sunshine. Get out of your own light. Some people, like the Bee, seem to gather honey from every flower, while others, like the spider, sail away with only poison.

—John Miles.

Self help generates stability personal responsibility begets manhood

THE POSTAL SERVICE OF OUR GRANDFATHERS.

Postage stamps and envelopes are articles of comparatively modern invention. They were unknown to our forefathers, and it was not till 1837, after Rowland Hill had introduced them into England, that they came into use in America. A century ago letters were written, folded, and addressed all on the same sheet, and stuck with a wafer or with sealing wax. Our early statesmen could hardly have dreamed of the billions upon millions of portraits of themselves that would some day be distributed broadcast by a great postal system.

Early in the century the mail routes included a few cities in Maine, Georgia, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Kentucky and Virginia, making tri-weekly deliveries in summer, and bi-weekly in winter There was no Postmaster-General in the cabinet until 1829, says Success. Letters were charged 25 cents postage for anything over 450 miles; half a century later, 10 cents, prepaid, carried a letter 3,000 miles, and under that distance, 5 and 3 cents. The popular pen was the good gray-goose quill.

Education at best is but a streak of bilt.

—Alfred Henry Lewis.

TO-DAY.

Write it on your heart that every day is the best day in the year. No man has learned anything rightly until he knows that every day is doomsday. Today is a King in disguise. Today always looks mean to the thoughtless, in the face of an uniform experience that all good and great and happy actions are made up precisely of these blank todays. Let us not be so deceived, let us unmask the King as he passes.

—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

THE NEW STATES.

Would Test New Political Methods.

Two new stars will shine in the firmament of the Union when the Senate confers upon Arizona and New Mexico the coveted Statehood. The fact that New Mexico has waited for 60 and Arizona for 20 years for the equipment of Statehood gives added zest to the achievement of the full status in the sisterhood of the Union

The two States find acceptance with the Constitution embodying departures very different from those that were drafted in earlier days. The progressive features of these instruments make them to a degree experimental.

President Taft had resolutely opposed the entrance of Arizona with its novelties of the initiative, the referendum, and the recall, until the item of recall might be modified so as not to apply to judges.

The fact that the State Constitution permits revision within three months, however, is sufficient guarantee to the people that, despite Federal objection, they may have the full effect of recall if so minded, by this means. The Oregon Constitution and the Arizona Constitution take the lead for so-called progressive departures in political methods.

The provision of a Corporation Commission embodied in the Constitution of New Mexico, providing for automatic transmission of matters from that body to the Supreme Court of the Territories will, so as to avoid technical delays, make a decided advance in the correlation of the commission idea with that of the regular adjudication.

Whatever may be the ecect of this provision, it is an interesting departure in the direction of logical development The increase of the commission makes necessary close association with the established courts or the creation of fresh tribunals. This is shown in the Federal arena by the creation of a Commerce Court to work in harmony with the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Throught the admission of these two Territories the political distribution of power of the parties will not be materially affected. Arizona is normally Republican, but radical, and New Mexico is inclined to be Democratic, with 50 per cent. of its population of Spanish extraction.

The nation has not been very cordial toward the adoption of the new States, but their Constitutions, looked upon with suspicion, will have certain uses, such as the trying out of some new political methods.

ZACHARY TAYLOR, HIS DAUGHTER AND JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Zachary Taylor is the only president buried within the borders of Kentucky. His daughter, Sarah Taylor, married Jefferson Davis, the able and brilliant, though unfortunate, President of the Confederate States of America. Davis resigned from the army and ran away with the girl. The result was an estrangement between the two men which lasted for many years. Col. Davis's brilliant record in the Meximan War, however, brought General Taylor completely around, and tradition has it that the battle-scarred veteran was frank to admit his daughter's judgment in choosing a son-in-law was superior to his own. The two men became firm and enthusiastic friends.

President Taylor died July 9, 1850, and was buried in Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville. The body was subsequently removed to Frankfort, and although he rendered to the nation distinguished services his grave is in a sadly neglected condition.

Ernest Thompson Seton in organizing the Brotherhood of Woodcraft Indians became known to the world as the Prophet of the Open.

THE CONNECTICUT STATE BOUNDARY.

"The Oblong," its Extent and History.

(By Richard Seder.)

By the charter of 1662 the territory of Connecticut extended to the "South Sea"; and by patent granted in 1664 the territory of the Duke of York was bounded east by the Connecticut River. Commissioners sent over in 1664 settled upon a line 20 miles east of the Hudson River as the boundary, fixing the starting point on Mamaroneck River. The decision proving grossly erroneous, the controversy was renewed, and in 1683 another commission was appointed to settle the matter. It was finally agreed to allow Connecticut to extend her boundaries west along the Sound and New York to receive a compensation in the north; and the line was definitely established May, 1731. By this agreement a tract called the "oblong," containing 61,440 acres, along the north part of the west border of Connecticut, was surrendered to New York.

The exact line was still a matter of controversy, and in 1856 commissioners were appointed by each State to effect a settlement, but without success, the Connecticut commissioners insisting on running a new line which would have taken from New York one-third of the "oblong." In 1860 New York authorized her commissioners to proceed alone, if necessary, in the ascertaining and marking of the line. This was done in that year, and it was not until 1878 that Connecticut accepted the line then marked. Connecticut never paid any of the cost of this last survey and monumenting.

The roadside inns of the old days were centres of life and incident.

The village of Mount Kisco was incorporated in 1874.

Too many of our young married people in this country are certainly inviting illness and ultimate incapacity for work, due to the fact they are worrying themselves to death in order that they may live under a large expenditure which, in the final analysis, conveys no happiness, and makes genuine rest, peace of mind and contentment impossible. The simple life has its rich compensations.

The man who is always looking for the quitting time will never do really good work.

JOHN HAY.

High credit is due to a country that can appreciate such a man as John Hay. He was unassuming, retiring, self-effacing.

—Elihu Root.

Mount Kisco Lodge, F. & A. M., No. 708, was organized in 1871, and its first Master was the late Dr. Louis F. Pelton. He served in this capacity three terms. Dr. Pelton died in 1883.

Henry Robertson, the father of the late Judge William H. Robertson, died April 9, 1881, aged 90 years. He was the son of Jabez Robertson, and died at the farm in Cantito where he was born. He was one of the most respected men in the town of Bedford.

Robinson's Landing, on the Hudson River, is now the site of the railway station at Ossining. About 1840 James W. Robinson, of New York, settled there, built a dock, and ran a steam passenger and freight boat to and from New York. He had formidable opposition from Messrs. Drew, Kelly & Co., who sought to monopolize the Hudson River traffic. Mr. Robinson's experiment cost him $20,000.

Ten per cent. of the world's banking power is concentrated in New York City.

The Board of Trustees of the New Rochelle Public Library has made application to the Common Council for an appropriation of $100,000 with which to acquire a library site and building. Present library accommodations now cost the city $3,000 annually. Andrew Carnegie has agreed to add $60,000 to the above amount.

The people are the true source of all political power.

New York will have 90 votes in the National Democratic Convention of 1912.

President Taft has added an "h" to the name of the city of Pittsburg. Better late than never, perhaps.

Without imagination no man can be great in business or science or government—any more than in literature and art.

—Elihu Root.

TAKE care of the preparation and the opportunity will take care of itself. —A. F. SHELDON.

GREAT men should think of opportunity and not of time. Time is the excuse of feeble and puzzled spirits. —DISRAELI.

MAKE YOUR MONEY WORK

SAVE and invest your money so that it will bring you a good profit. Put every dollar to work and see that it works hard and well. Then some day when your big opportunity comes you will be ready for it.

All Night the Whippoorwill

Reprinted by Request from Westchester County Magazine for May, 1909.

By Harry Edward Miller

All night the Whippoorwill from yonder pine-clad hill,
Where in the crowding dark the fitful glowworm's spark
The forest spaces fill beside the forest rill;
Where Silence seems to hark not for the joyous lark,
But for that wandering voice wherein none rejoice.
There Solitude would fain gather up that old refrain—
That ever vanishing voice wherein none rejoice;
Like some wood nymph slain calling for her body again—
And through the charmed night that comes before dawn's light,
Would from the Whippoorwill borrow much of its old-time sorrow,
And giving this by right to the maiden of the night,
Say: "Fair one, take thy sorrow through the hours before the morrow;
And to the woody fen, or any listening men,
Tell why thou art sad, why no longer glad,
As once in the ages when as mistress of the glen,
Once you a precious body had in the forest virgin-clad."

So never from that hill sounds the magic Whippoorwill,
But that dryad, half afraid, so tireless in the woodland glade,
Calls for her lost body still that once shone fair in forest rill.
Alas! poor bodiless maid, if in earth's habiliments arrayed;
If that long complaining tone should have a body of its own,
And to thy voice was given the fairest form under heaven,
The magic night would own its deserted self too much alone;
And Fancy which so has thriven would from there be driven;
And Solitude with alarm be forced to yield half its charm!
So when the Whippoorwill from yonder pine-clad hill,
Our vagrant fears disarm that none can bring thee harm;
Fear not, it is our will, thy fate is remembered still.

HISTORIC CEMETERY IN PERIL

May Be Sold for Taxes if the Money is Not Forthcoming.

White Plains, Sept. 8.—The parsonage and cemetery of the First Presbyterian Church in Elmsford are to be advertised this month for sale because taxes amounting to $150 are unpaid.

In the cemetery is the grave of Capt. Isaac Van Wart, one of the captors of Major Andre. Near the grave of Captain Van Wart is that of Solomon Utter, the carpenter who built the gallows on which Andre was executed. Others buried there are Abraham Martling, a Continental soldier who was present at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis; Gen. William Hammond, and Capt. John Romer, who fought back the British at the battle of White Plains.

Col John L. C. Hamilton, of Elmsford, has issued an appeal to the patriotic residents of Westchester County and throughout the State to contribute toward saving the cemetery. The residence of Archer Reed, at whose house the church was organized on February 18, 1787, still stands at Eastview, and is owned by John D. Rockefeller.

Rev. Anthony Robert Macoubrey, D.D., LL.D., died suddenly Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1910, at Dr. Gregory's sanitarium, Dansville, N. Y., in his 75th year. He was born in New York, Dec. 6, 1835, the son of Robert Macoubrey and Jane McMillin. He was pastor of the Presbyterian Church, White Plains, N. Y., from 1889 to 1901, and at the time of his death pastor emeritus. He was a member of the Westchester County Historical Society, before which body he had read historical papers of value.

The law is no longer a profession, but a trade.—Gov. Woodrow Wilson.

BADGE FOR HUGUENOTS.

Handsome Design Bears Arms of Navarre and Ship of Rochelle.

A design for a distinctive badge has been adopted by the Executive Committee of the Huguenot Association of New Rochelle. It is a white enamel disk, bearing gold fleur de lis of France, and two smaller disks, one bearing the arms of Navarre, a golden chain on red, and the other, the ship of Rochelle, white on blue. The pin will be about three-quarters of an inch in diameter.

FIRST TO INTRODUCE THE FIRE ENGINE IN YONKERS.

The late Robert P. Getty was the first man to introduce a fire engine in Yonkers. This was in 1852, and the machine came under the classification of "Gooseneck." The first fire company to be organized in Yonkers was Protection Engine Company, No. 1, with George L. Condit as foreman.

MONEY PER CAPITA IN THE UNITED STATES.

Thirty-four dollars and eighty-three cents is what every man, woman and child in the United States would have if the $3,122,154,538 which is in circulation was equally divided among them. This is the statement made January 8, 1910, by the Treasury Department on the basis of an estimated population of 89,644,000.

The present population of New York City, representing the Boroughs of Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond, is 4,766,883, a gain of 38 per cent. in ten years.

New Rochelle, the twenty-third city in the State in size in point of population, is seventh in circulation of library books.

Westchester County Magazine

VOLUME VIII. OCTOBER, 1911 NUMBER 1.

Men and Politics The Past Fifty Years in Westchester County, New York.

Frank H. Pierson in Westchester News, Sept. 10, 1910. Copyrighted.

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1912

Chapter XIII.

THE EXCITING YEAR OF 1865

It Marked the Close of the War Period—The Old Party Lines.

New York went Republican in 1865, the year which marked the end of the Civil War, and the beginning of new political questions which were to occupy the attention of the Republican and Democratic parties alike for years to come.

A Democratic county paper, in its issue following the election of November, 1865, thus summed up the general results in the State and county:

"The Republicans have elected their State ticket by something like 25,000 majority. In this county the Democratic majority has been reduced to 700 and less. The entire Democratic State, Senatorial and county tickets with the exception of District Attorney, have been elected. In the three Assembly districts the Republicans carry but one, the third.

"The total vote polled for Governor in this county, last year, was 16,926; this year, on Secretary of State, it is only 11,591; a loss of 5,335. Seymour, Democrat, received last year, 9,310; this year Slocum, Democrat, receives only 6,076; decrease from last year 3,234. Republican vote for Governor last year, 7,616; this year on Secretary of State, 5,515; loss on Republican side, 3,101. There were, consequently, in Westchester, 1,133 more Democrats than Republicans who voted last year, but did not vote at the recent election."

The foregoing extract is valuable in two ways. In the first place, it gives the general results of the election in a concise form, and, in the second place, illustrates the spirit of the Democratic leaders and editors of those days, whose persistency and utter disregard for the signs of the times, kept the Democratic party in Westchester in power long after it had ceased to mean anything to the people locally but the possession of the county officers. In national affairs, Grant was to succeed Johnson, for two terms, and then were to come Hayes and Garfield, and in the State Republicans like Fenton, Dix and Cornel were to alternate with Democrats like Hoffman, Tilden and Robinson, as Governors, but Democratic Westchester was to continue in the even tenor of its way, piling up Democratic majorities for its county officers until a Democratic nomination for office, no matter how unfit the nominee, was arrogantly considered equivalent to an election.

Owing to the peculiar actions of President Johnson the Republican party, in 1865, was in a state of turmoil. Johnson's policy concerning

the treatment of the States lately in rebellion was openly opposed by most of the leaders of the party to which he owed his position, and the Democrats were trying to take advantage of the dissentions in the ranks of their opponents for their own advantage.

In this State Greeley and Thurlow Weed were attacking each other, Weed using the columns of the New York Times through which to empty his vials of wrath upon the head of the Chappaqua Sage, while Greeley was thundering at Weed in the New York Tribune, among other things accusing Weed of having connived at the defeat of Wadsworth and the election of Horatio Seymour as Governor, in 1862.

The Eastern State Journal, in the Summer of 1865, refers to Republican sentiment in the county in the following language:

"The opposition of the Republican papers of this county (The Yonkers Statesman, the Peekskill Messenger and the Sing Sing Republican) to the measures of President Johnson for reorganizing and restoring the States recently in revolt against the Federal Government, is clearly tainted with a large degree of disloyalty to the Government."

This extract serves as a two-fold purpose. It shows that Westchester Republicans were decidedly opposed to Johnson's peculiar ideas on reconstruction, and the fact that the words Federal Government were capitalized in the original publication forcibly illustrates the change which had come over the Democratic brethren with regard to the importance of that particular authority in the commonwealth.

Once, in Democratic newspaperdom, the name state, like the name of the deity, must be capitalized. By 1865 the style of Democratic newspapers and editors had advanced so far as to recognize that the Federal Government itself might be distinguished with capital letters without serious offense to good taste, or even a remote violation of the spirit of the constitution. While the concluding words of the paragraph above quoted, concerning "disloyalty to the government," reinforces a pardonable suspicion that the Democratic writer had seen a very bright light since the days of "Jimmy" Buchanan and his self-proclaimed inability as President to "coerce a State."

Considering what the Democratic papers, all over the country, said about the Federal Government throughout the four years of the war, with what iniquity were they tainted, if Republican editorial criticism of Andrew Johnson, in the closing months of 1865, is open to the charge of "disloyalty to the government."

However, the hearts of the people were all right, even if their Democratic editors found it hard work to adapt themselves to the new order of things. Here is the story of how the soldier boys of the county seat were welcomed on their return home, one July day, in 1865—a time which might just as well have been a hundred years ago to the younger generation of today, but it is as yesterday to their elders. It is a story of an occurrence, the like of which was repeated in a thousand villages and cities all over the North, following the surrender at Appomattox and the dawn of peace:

"The surviving members of Company B, 6th New York Heavy Artillery, from this town and vicinity, who had been paid off and mustered out of the service, were received in our town on Friday of last week, July 21, 1865, an an appropriate and becoming manner. The returned veterans assembled in the afternoon at the Pocahontas Hotel and a procession, headed by a brass band from the city, and composed of Hope Engine Company, No. 1, Edward Sleath, foreman; Union Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1, John M. Rowel, foreman, and citizens of the place, received them, when the procession being duly formed on Lex-

ington avenue—under the direction of William S. Cameron, Marshal of the Day, assisted by James H. Romer and Henry C. Jenkins — marched through Railroad avenue to Broadway, up Broadway to the old Revolutionary breastworks; and returning, marched to the court house, where a large and highly respectable meeting was organized by the appointment of Hon. John W. Mills, the Surrogate of the county, as President; E. T. Preudhomme and John Swinburne, as Vice-Presidents, and James Gibson, Sylvester L. H. Ward and John J. Clapp as Secretaries. Rev. William H. Chipp, pastor of the White Plains village M. E. Church, made an eloquent, patriotic and appropriate speech, welcoming the returned veterans to their homes, and expressing the gratitude due them for the perilous services they had rendered their country in its hour of need. Robert Cochran, Esq., responded on behalf of the volunteers—his remarks, as usual, being eloquent and suitable to the occasion. After the meeting adjourned, the volunteers were treated to a handsome collation, which was served up at the Truck House of Union Hook & Ladder Company, under the direction of Mrs. Edward Sleath."

The vote in Westchester in the Fall of 1865, in part, was as follows:

Secretary of State—Gen. Henry W. Slocum, Dem., 6,075; Francis C. Barlow, Rep., 5,520; Slocum's majority, 555.

State Senator—Edmund G. Sutherland, Dem., 6,046; Edwin Crosby, Rep., 5,521; Sutherland's majority, 525.

District Attorney Pelham L. McClelan, Dem., 5,374; John S. Bates, Rep., 6,151; Bates's majority, 777.

Superintendent of Poor—Edwin K. Mott, Dem., 6,045; Matson S. Arnou, Rep., 5,465; Mott's majority, 580.

Justice of Sessions—John J. Byrne, Dem., 6,048; William Miller, Rep., 5,535. Both served.

Assembly, First District—Orrin A. Bills, Dem., 2,028; Norman K. Freeman, Rep., 1,804; Bills's majority, 224.

Second District—Lawrence D. Huntington ,Dem., 2,179; William W. Pierson, Rep., 1,429; Huntington's majority, 750.

Third District—George A. Brandreth, Rep., 2,462; Abraham R. Strang, Dem., 1,635; Brandreth's majority, 827.

Vote in Senate District.

	Sutherland.	Crosby.
Westchester	6,046	5,521
Putnam	1,089	1,035
Rockland	1,606	1,098
	8,741	7,654

Sutherland's majority, 1,087.

WE ARE TOO NEAR GREAT EVENTS

WE ARE always disposed to depreciate the present. We see the past veiled in the mists of memory. We see the future radiant with the splendor of hope; but the present is, to most observers, insignificant, threadbare and commonplace. We stand too near its great events rightly to appreciate their intrinsic or relative importance.

—REV. ROBERT STUART MACARTHUR

AMERICAN SONS WORTHY OF THEIR MOTHERS.

These Boys Could Not Have Attained in Any Other Country.

Like Lincoln and Garfield, McKinley walked out from the mass of his countrymen to take his place on the firing line of the Republic and by his bravery, his lofty patriotism and his beautiful life to become an example among the public men of his country and of his time.

Every note of difference that chanced to be echoing anywhere in the Republic was silenced as in grief and tears the American people gathered to deplore the end of so beloved a son as William McKinley. And in this connection permit us to think that there was at least some of the depth of feeling which was in every American heart at that time in these modest lines:

Near two little mounds at Canton
  At rest till the judgment day,
Asleep with his little children
  As if weary of work, of play,
We bid him good-bye forever
  As back to the strife we go.
How sweet are the years with children
  Only the blessed know!

The king in his tomb of marble,
  Or high in the hall of fame,
May seem to rest in grandeur
  Which trappings and stones proclaim.
But sweeter the grave at Canton,
  Where rests our beloved today,
Asleep with his little children,
  At rest till the judgment day.

Lest we be led to imagine that the conditions which Lincoln conquered would be fatal in our time, we might look at just one other son of the Republic whose experience carries out the best hope of this form of government. Some years ago two Swedish immigrants, penniless and friendless, took up life in Minnesota. The father failed in every way possible for a worthless man to fail. The only inheritance which he left his son was the appalling fact that his father had been the village drunkard and had died in the poorhouse. The son helped his mother through many years of struggle and, we doubt not, many a day of scanty living. Plunging into the battle of life, in the only country where a man has equal chance in that battle, this boy came to one day find himself nominated for Governor of the State of Minnesota. His opponent, one of those accidental snobs in American politics who sometimes rises to the crest of the wave, announced that it was a pity that the son of such conditions should be nominated for the high office of Governor against one so blue-blooded as himself. The mere statement of this issue was enough. The American people composing the State of Minnesota did the rest, and three times they elevated to the Governorship John A. Johnson.

It was Lincoln who said, "All that I am, all that I hope to be, I owe to my angel mother."

And so it happened that only the other day there was a great funeral at St. Paul. The body of the great Governor of Minnesota lay in state while thousands of people passed in respect and grief to look upon his silent face. It was the boy who in the village of St. Peter had been known as the son of the village vagabond and who toiled with his mother through the years of her hardship, self-denial and penury; who had grown into splendid manhood in an American State, and because of whose death a whole nation mourned. And the reports of the funeral concluded thus: "And they took him to the little graveyard near the village of St. Peter and there they buried him beside his mother, so that 'in death' they who had clung so closely to each other through an ocean of poverty and sor-

row 'were not divided.'"

America has her great sons in war and in peace. The wires which carry thought around the globe, over the land and under the ocean, literally sparkle with American genius. And so, wherever we turn, we behold the sons of our Republic so living and so achieving as to be worthy of their mothers. So may it ever be.

HORACE GREELEY AND MRS. STANTON.

There was once a passage at arms between Elizabeth Cady Stanton, the eminent woman suffragist, and Horace Greeley, on the occasion of a discourse by the former on the right of women to the ballot. In the midst of her talk, Greeley interposed, in his high-pitched, falsetto voice

"What would you do in time of war if you had the suffrage?"

This seemed like a poser; but the lady had been before the public too long to be disconcerted by an unexpected question, and she promptly replied

"Just what you have done, Mr. Greeley—stay at home and urge others to go and fight."

THE WONDERFUL GROWTH OF TEXAS.

The census of 910 gives Texas 3,896,542 inhabitants and on this basis it becomes the fifth State of the Union in point of population. Its area represents 262,398 square miles, or five times that of New York, and it maintains the best common school system in the South. The people of Texas propose to give to their children all the facilities for thorough education.

The very best advertisement a town may maintain is admittedly clean streets and uniformly trimmed trees. The other essential is to keep up to date.

NEW POSTAL AND STAMPS.

The Postmaster General has approved a new design for the 2-cent foreign single postal card, which will be placed on sale about Jan. 1, 1912. The subject of the stamp is a likeness of General U. S. Grant at the age of 47, about a year after he became President. This portrait has been pronounced by General Frederick D. Grant an excellent likeness of his distinguished father.

On the postal card the portrait appears within a frame, the inner lines of which form an ellipse, while the outer lines are rectangular, with inwardly curving corners. Above the portrait and following the curve of the ellipse are the words "U. S. Postal Card," and below it is the name of "Grant" in a curved ribbon.

The denomination is expressed in words and numerals in the lower portion of the frame. The words "Universal Postal Union, United States of America," appear in English and French in the upper left corner of the new card. The color of the card will be selected later.

A special 10-cent registry stamp is also being prepared for both domestic and foreign postage; it will bear an engraving of an eagle with outstretched wings. It will also be ready about Jan. 1, but it will still be permissible thereafter to use the ordinary stamp for registering letters and parcels.

CONCERNING YOUR FAMILY RECORD.

Could you produce for immediate reference the names of the members of your family, giving date of birth, marriage and death to the second or third generations to the rear? All families have been makers of history in one form or another. It would be well to compile and preserve records of this character Now.

PASSING OF THE FAMILY BIBLE, ALSO LOSS OR NEGLECT OF HOUSEHOLD DATA.

There was a time not so many years ago, says the Boston Transcript, when the family Bible was one of the most prized possessions of every well-regulated household. It was the proof of its religious standing, a guarantee of its respectability. It was the repository of family history, containing the records of births, marriages and deaths, and the soil in which the family tree had its roots.

At the celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Bergen Colony, now Hudson County, N. J., there was an exhibition of family Bibles that had been handed down for a century or two, but they were as much curiosities as the old spinning wheels and printing presses of Colonial times, or the first locomotives. In Bibles as in other things, society is adjusting itself to a light marching order arrangement. The art of production has given them flexible covers, complete concordances and ample notes, all within a space that an overcoat pocket may accommodate. They are better for the student, more convenient for the regular reader, but they lack the provision for those matters of added vital interest which were an indispensable feature of the ancient volumes. State and nation have now assumed the responsibility of keeping these interesting statistics for us, and perhaps they can do it with fewer breaks in the record. Still it is something like transferring the family portraits to the seldom visited corners of a public art museum.

Three canes which at one time belonged to distinguished Americans have been presented to the York (Pa.) Historical Society by Misses Annie G. and Ida B. Galligher, of Hanover, Pa. One was originally the property of Stephen A. Douglas; another was owned by James Buchanan before his election to the Presidency, and the third was the property of Roger B. Taney, Chief Justice of the United States.

A WORD OF WARNING TO COLLECTORS.

Those who are making collections of china and antiques should beware. The Bureau of Manufactures, Department of Commerce and Labor, at Washington, has just issued an important bulletin, No. 3644, free to all who request it, explaining fake practices.

Only the uninitiated now put any reliance in "old marks." They are meaningless, and are freely applied to modern copies with open and notorious forgery. There are occasionally some rare pieces of china and pottery yet to be procured, as well as genuine examples of the more recent period of some of the notable factories (usually early nineteenth century), such as Derby, Worcester, Spode, Coalport, and Rockingham china, and Wedgwood, Spode, Mason and other Staffordshire potteries. But even then such pieces should be purchased only under expert advice and with a written guaranty of genuineness.

MR. RHODES' HISTORICAL WRITING SJUSTIFY AWARD OF GOLD MEDAL.

The gold medal of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, which has been awarded to Mr. James Ford Rhodes in recognition of his historical writings, is a well-earned tribute to the value of his labors. Mr. Rhodes has performed a work of enduring value under the inspiration of the desire to write a history of one of the most critical periods of the United States that shall be free from the charge of partisanship. Some of his conclusions have occasioned controversy, but to occasion controversy is one of the ends a historian must propose to himself. From controversy come new lights, new readings and new facts. Boston Transcript.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY MAGAZINE.

ESTABLISHED 1907

AN HISTORICAL, COMMERCIAL AND SOCIAL PUBLICATION

¶ You need it in your family circle. ¶ Every number is of intrinsic value and at the year-end you have an invaluable volume for binding and adding to your library.

THE COPY TEN CENTS THE YEAR ONE DOLLAR

ALVAH P. FRENCH, President-Treasurer
ALBERT J. SCHLINGER, Superintendent

Entered as second class mail matter October 24, 1908, at the Post Office at White Plains, N. Y., under the act of Congress, March 3, 1879. *Copyrighted.*

Editorial --- Tabloids --- Suggestions

A PLEDGE

WE hereby agree to study Westchester County, to talk Westchester County and to work for the upbuilding of Westchester County.

IF a man can write a better book —preach a better sermon or make a better mouse trap than his neighbor, though he may build his house in the woods the world will make a beaten path to his door —EMERSON

INDIAN SUMMER

BY HARRY EDWARD MILLER

Haze that lingers on each height;
Atmosphere with a smoky light;
Mid-day that seems drifting to th' night;—
  Hours that with revery are still,
  Enchanted by the lull of hidden rill;
And then all nature seems to say,
The dying year has halted on it way.

Of late the chill October frost;
Of late th' falling leaves were lost;
And southward went the wild bird host;—
  But suddenly no frosts we fear;
  A mist like summer again is here;
And mild airs we know once more
At the very threshold of winter's door.

So when the year at its old age,
Spreads all this charm on nature's page,
A little while our thoughts to engage;
  It ever seems like that fair season
  Of one though aged holds that sweet reason,
Which makes his life a summer evermore
Though he waits his summons at winter's door.

Harry B. Hutchins, formerly Dean of the Law College, is now President of the University of Michigan. He succeeded James B. Angell. President Hutchins is sixty-three years old, but a man of splendid gifts and strong pride in the welfare of the great Michigan institution of which he is the head.

Don't fire unless you are fired on, but if they want a war, let it begin here.—Capt. Parker, at Lexington, April 19, 1775.

The President must not enter any foreign embassy or legation. The official residence of an ambassador or minister accredited to Washington is foreign territory, technically, if rented, but actually, if owned by its government. It is considered improper for the Chief Executive to go aboard a foreign warship, even when anchored in our harbors and when flying the colors of a friendly State. Every nail and splinter of such a vessel is, technically speaking, foreign territory.

The idea prevalent in some sections that the President must not leave the country during his term of office, and that the restriction is imposed by statute, is without foundation. There are no restrictions of the sort.

TO MARK BATTLEFIELD OF WHITE PLAINS.

D. A. R. Chapter to Erect Flagpole, October 28.

The 135th anniversary of the battle of White Plains will take place October 28th, when the ladies of the White Plains Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution will erect on the battle grounds on Chatterton Hill, in that village, a large pole with a suitable flag. The expense of the project is being borne mainly by the ladies of the chapter.

PREPARATION—OPPORTUNITY.

This is an age of opportunity.

Every young man today of ordinary common sense and education can succeed if he will, but he must go about it in the right way. Opportunities will come to you. Be prepared to grasp them.

In 1845 Texas formally asked to be annexed to the United States. It represents the twenty-eighth star on the flag.

INDIAN RELICS RUINED.

State Archaeologist Arthur C. Parker reports that in the recent fire at the State Capitol the William L. Stone collection of Indian relics was nearly ruined. Many of the specimens in the Stone collection were gathered in Westchester County.

The body of Daniel Webster was embalmed. The lid of the casket in which it was laid to rest was lifted at the burial, at Marshfield, of his grandson, Ashburton Webster, in 1879, and the face of the great statesman was found to be perfectly recognizable.

THE PURITAN AND HIS BIBLE.

It never frightened a Puritan when you bade him stand still and listen to the voice of God. His closet and his church were full of the reverberations of the awful, gravious, beautiful voice for which he listened. He made little, too little, of sacraments and priests, because God was so intensely real to him.

—Phillips Brooks.

The Revolutionary War began April 19, 1775, and came to an official end, through an announcement to the army by its beloved chief, George Washington, April 19, 1783.

THE CURRENCY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Question: What powers were conferred upon Congress in regard to the currency?

Answer: The Constitution did not state specifically what powers should be given to the central Government in relation to the currency of the country. The only direct reference to the subject is found in subdivision 5 of section 6, which says that "The Congress shall have power to coin money, regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin; and fix a standard of weights and measures."

The use of the words "coin" and "money" has given rise to much dispute, and has been the cause of litigation, and the interpretation of the clause itself has been made at times a political issue. To "coin money" would seem to relate only to the use of metals as money. It would seem to be an easy and natural thing to coin any kind of metal that could be moulded and stamped, but to say that this provision went so far as to authorize Congress to "print" money was giving it a meaning not warranted by the natural meaning of the words.

It was believed by most people, and by the persons who took part in the making of the Constitution, that it was the intention to do away with the issuing of paper money, which had been the money issued by the Continental Congress and the Confederation and which had resulted in so much trouble to the country. To carry on the war of the Revolution, this kind of money had been issued to an enormous amount, and as a result, it had unsettled values, and had also depreciated until it was worth less than ten cents on the dollar. It had been issued by both State and Federal Governments, and the troops had been paid and the supplies bought with it. The greatest burden of the new Government was to redeem this paper. Most of it had been taken up by speculators at a heavy discount. This condition was at its worst when the members were debating upon the new Constitution, and to prevent a recurrence of these evils in the future, the convention had intentionally limited the power of Congress to the coining of money.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY A MENTAL TOOL ROOM.

Prof. Bliss Perry.

A public library is for the benefit of the whole people and not for any one class. A librarian should not forget the great public from which the little public is recruited. A librarian should provide a tool room, as it were, for the wage-earner, where books best suited to his needs may be procured.

The model library should not be too academic; it should be national, not sectional. It should distinguish between the accredited and unaccredited literature. The librarian should seek always to keep pace with the varying taste of the readers, and to discern when the given hour of a certain book is passed and another be given its place in prominence.

In 1868 George Henry Moore was librarian of the New York Historical Society.

As far back as 1763 George Washington, in writing a personal letter to Thomas Jefferson, in referring to the country beyond the Alleghanies, applied these prophetic words: "Rising Empire."

TACT A BUSINESS ASSET.

Tactful handling of complaints, near complaints and mere growls makes good will and business.

The Parnes Family Association, of Connecticut, was organized at New Haven, Conn., June 4, 1903.

FOUNDING OF THE NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The New York Historical Society was founded Nov. 20, 1804, by John Pintard, and its first President was Egbert Benson. Mr. Pintard organized the first savings bank in New City, and Mr. Benson became the first Attorney General of New York State. It has had among its members John Jay, Rufus King, Washington Irving, Gouverneur Morris and Robert Fulton.

MARSHALL A GREAT INTERPRETER OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Chief Justice John Marshall, a Virginia Federalist, who for more than thirty years acted as the chief interpreter of the Constitution, built upon it a superstructure of jurisprudence that made of it a finished mechanism of government by means of which our country has been able to expand to its present gigantic proportions.

OUR COAST LIGHTS AND HOW MAINTAINED.

The Treasury Department maintains more than 1,100 lighthouses and beacon-lights on our shores. The buoys exceed 6,000 in number. At many points no fixed structure can stand the onslaught of the elements. Lightships of staunch construction, however, guard many danger-points, and from their mastheads may be seen the warning lights. Even these sturdy sentinels are sometimes wrenched from their moorings and the brave men on duty in them are lost.

France surrendered Canada to England in 1763.

Harriet Barney Young, the last survivor but one of the many widows of Brigham Young, died Tuesday, February 14, 1911, in Salt Lake City. She married Young in 1851.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM.

Seventeen men constituted the original incorporation of the American Museum of Natural History, in New York City. This was in 1869. Today it is the largest institution of its kind in the world. The buildings, when finally completed will have cost $10,000,000. The collections as massed are regarded as priceless.

Edward P. Baird, who was elected City Judge of Yonkers June 18, 1872, and again in 1876, in 1883 became a resident of Minneapolis, Minn., where he practiced his profession until his death, October 26, 1885. His remains were interred in Yonkers, in St. John's Cemetery.

GENEALOGICAL.

She—"How far can your ancestry be traced?"

He—"Well, when my grandfather resigned his position as cashier of a country bank, they traced him as far as China, but he got away."—Pittsburgh Observer.

Philip Freneau, the poet of the Revolution, was of Huguenot descent. He died in a snow-drifted field at Monmouth, New Jersey.

An engraving of Harvard College, the work of Paul Revere, may be seen in the Essex Institute, Salem, Mass. It is one of three copies known to be in existence.

The word Minnesota is derived from two Indian words—"Minni," water, and "sotah," sky-colored.

Joseph Gaston Baillie Bullock, M.D., of Columbia, S. C., is the author of "A History and Genealogy of the Habersham Family." Dr. Bullock has published other genealogies of prominent Southern families.

The population of White Plains, N. Y., the scene of a famous battle of the Revolutionary War, has shown a great growth during the past thirty years. The figures follow: 1890, 4,042; 1900, 7,899; 1910, 16,820; 1911, 21,000.

POPULATION FIGURES FOR WESTCHESTER COUNTY IN 1820.

The population figures of Westchester County in the year 1820, which were found among the papers of Frederick J. Coffin, of Somers, who was in the early forties a Surrogate of the county, and which have been made public by Munson E. Frost, of Somers, give some interesting light on conditions at that time.

In the vast Bronx territory there were then 2,162 people, of whom 26 were slaves. In fact, there were more slaves in Westchester than in any other town in the county except Yonkers. In population it ranked third in the county, Mount Pleasant (including the town of Ossining), Cortlandt and Bedford being ahead of it. In those days the present county seat, White Plains, was one of the smallest towns in point of population, in the county.

It is improbable that Surrogate Coffin, in those far back days, ever dreamed that one town of his county would within a century have a population of 300,000, and be a nimportant part of the flourishing city of New York.

A glance over the figures will show from what small beginnings The Bronx and the territories adjoining it, such as Yonkers, Eastchester (including Mount Vernon), Pelham and New Rochelle, have grown. The figures are:

	Whites.	Slaves.
Bedford	2,427	5
Cortlandt	3,402	19
Eastchester	1,001	20
Greenburgh	2,069	25
Harrison	982	12
Mount Pleasant	3,668	16
Mamaroneck	878	0
New Castle	1,336	2
New Rochelle	1,129	6
North Castle	1,477	5
North Salem	1,164	1
Pelham	283	0
Poundridge	1,356	1
Rye	1,329	14
Scarsdale	322	7
Somers	1,834	7
South Salem	1,427	2
Westchester	2,136	26
White Plains	667	8
Yonkers	1,550	36
Yorktown	1,981	5
Totals	32,423	215

The reason General Washington made Newburgh the pivotal point or base for his operations during the Revolution was to prevent Burgoyne effecting relations with General Clinton and thus dividing the South from the New England colonies. Washington's headquarters, now the property of the State of New York, commanded a view of the Hudson southward eight miles, to West Point. The army lay here 18 months, and all the time under severe discipline.

The walls of the stone house, at Newburgh, N. Y., occupied by General Washington during the Revolutionary War, are two feet in thickness. The roof is held in place by long timbers of red cedar. The structure contains six rooms and a mammoth fireplace.

THE MACHINERY OF CONGRESS COMPLEX.

(Samuel G. Blythe, in Saturday Evening Post.)

The machinery of Congress is complex. The House of Representatives operates its machine by force. The Senate runs its machine by finesse. The House has its rules, and with their aid the majority can do anything it chooses in the way of forcing legislation or retarding it, by brute strength, by using those rules as a club and beating the opposition into submission. The Senate has its rules and traditions and precedents, differing essentially from those of the House in the important item of cloture, or curtailment of debate. The majority leaders of the Senate cannot use the club. They are restricted to sleight-of-hand, and, it may be remarked, there are some excellent prestidigitateurs among them.

Debate can be limited in the House to half an hour on any given proposition if the leaders have the votes to pass a special rule. They generally have the votes. There is no limit to discussion in the Senate. Any Senator can talk as long as he chooses on any topic that is up for consideration or on any other topic, for that matter. The House closes debate when the leaders wish, by a rule. Unanimous consent is required in the Senate. Any Senator who thinks there has not been full or free discussion or desires to delay a vote on a bill can postpone action as long as he can keep talking and hold the floor.

PAUL REVERE'S RIDE BEST DESCRIBED BY A WOMAN.

It is said the best description of Paul Revere's famous ride and of the activities of the hours just preceding the battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775, was written by a woman, Mrs. Hannah Winthrop, of Cambridge, who vividly described "the horrors of that midnight cry."

The British man-of-war, Rose Air, bombarded Stonington, Conn., August 30, 1775.

New York City is destined at its present rate of growth to become the largest city in the world. Its limited area offers the best security for real estate investment in the world.

The North American Indian is the native aristocrat of this country, and he is proud of his birth.

BY REASON OF DEATH ROOSEVELT THE PRESIDENTIAL EXCEPTION.

The United States has had five Vice-Presidents, Tyler, Fillmore, Johnson, Arthur and Roosevelt, who succeeded to the Presidency by reason of the death of their predecessors in office. With the exception of Theodore Roosevelt, all failed to succeed themselves.

UESQTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Q.—Was DeVoe Bailey a resident of Westchester County?—J. D., Chillicothe, Ohio.

A.—Yes. He died in October, 1879, in the town of New Castle, aged 99 years.

William Arnold Shanklin, D.D., LL.D., the ninth President of Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Conn., was born at Carrollton, Mo., April 18, 1864. In 1883 he was graduated from Hamilton College with the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

The original Astor had invested about two million dollars in New York real estate at the time of his death. The entire Astor holdings now amount to at least $450,000,000. The increase is due solely to the growth of New York.

Leland Stanford Junior University was erected on what was the Stanford Stock Farm, at Palo Alto, about two miles from San Francisco Bay. David Starr Jordan, a Cornellian, became its president in 1890. Its doors were opened a year later, 1891.

IN THE NATION'S HALL OF FAME.

Virginia sends her nobles,
Her Washington and Lee,
To grace
Her place
In the Hall of Fame
To all posterity.
There let them stand as brothers,
The crownless and the crowned,
One conquering, one conquered,
Yet equally renowned;
Sons of a Southern mother,
Virginia's very own,
A pair of the finest rebels
The world has ever known.

—W. J. Lampton in N. Y. World.

Azalea

BY HARRY EDWARD MILLER

Light that lingers in her brown eyes;
Ever it speaks with such eloquence;
Haunting, its unfathomed mysteries
That from far countries have traveled thence;
Eloquent as from the skies above;
Lit by the hallowed presence of love;—
Ever let us in that light dwell:
Heaven 't will bring nearer earth,
To give nobler desires sweet birth,
Each blessing us richly and well.

Lo, those deep mirrors of her soul
Each has a charm we cannot solve,
How they can such depths hold;
Then, though it be our firm resolve
Every mystery therein to know,
Learnedly we ponder how such things grow;
Eternal as the stars at night—
Heaven's glorious mysteries are they
That mark the fading passage of day—
Even less of that celestial light

Lives in a star than Azalea's eyes;
Ever uplifted so wonderingly;
He is blind who their power denies;—
Think not, as again so lovingly,
Each orb, far-shining and deep,
Lights with the divine beauty they keep,
Ever it shall be ours to understand
How such sweet marvels glorious rise:
Then at last we can only surmise,
Eloquence they have from a better land!

Westchester County Magazine

VOLUME VIII. NOVEMBER, 1911 NUMBER 2.

Men and Politics The Past Fifty Years in Westchester County.

New York.

Frank H. Pierson in Westchester News, Sept. 10, 1910. Copyrighted.

Chapter XIV.

THE EVENTFUL YEAR OF 1883. NEW MEN BROUGHT OUT.

When Isaac N. Mills Was First Elected County Judge—The Appearance of Frederick W. Holls—The Comment of the Period.

The result of the election in the Fall of 1883, in Westchester, was an illustration of the recuperative powers of the Republican party in those days. Cleveland carried the county by over 6,000 majority in 1882, but Maynard, Democratic candidate for Secretary of State in 1883, pulled through with the scant majority of only 450 in the county. In addition to this, the Republicans, who the previous year had seen their entire county and Assembly tickets swept to defeat, succeeded, in 1883, in electing their candidates for County Judge and Superintendent of the Poor, and carried two of the three Assembly districts.

The state of affairs seemed to indicate the Republicans of the county were "living in hopes" of better times for the party. To be sure, Cleveland was Governor, but he was looked upon as "an accident," and Arthur, as President, was likewise considered one of the unavoidable results of the deplorable taking off of the lamented Garfield But ahead, in the future, Republican leaders and just plain members of the party, alike, saw in the growing strength and fame of James G. Blaine the coming of one who as President would place the Republican party upon the highest levels of national usefulness and power.

The Republican County Convention met in White Plains, October 13, 1883. It was called to order by William H. Robertson, chairman of the County Committee. George W. Robertson, of Cortlandt, was chosen chairman, and E. B. Long, James Everingham and William H. Brown, secretaries.

For County Judge, Isaac N. Mills, of Eastchester, nominated by Silas D. Gifford, was chosen over Edward B. Cowles, of Rye, nominated by James M. Ives.

For District Attorney E. T. Lovatt, of Mount Pleasant, nominated by James Bird, was chosen over Henry S. Pates, of Scarsdale, nominated by Robert Johnson, and Minott M. Silliman, of White Plains, named by W. B. Davidson, and withdrawn.

For Register, Gustave Schluter, of Yonkers, was nominated unanimously.

For Superintendent of the Poor, James E. Hoyt, of Katonah, was renominated for the position to which he had been elected two years before and had filled with remarkable ability.

The following County Committee was named for the ensuing year:

W. H. Robertson, Bedford; George

W. Robertson, Cortlandt; Silas D. Gifford, Eastchester; William Davidson, Greenburgh; George W. Bassford, Harrison; Cyrus Lawrence, 2d, Lewisboro; W. H. Gedney, Mamaroneck; Jacob Ackerman, Mount Pleasant; Henry W. Bischoff, New Castle; James Hopkins, North Castle; Odie Close, North Salem; William V. Molloy, New Rochelle; James B. Swain, Ossining; W. H. Sparks, Pelham; D. N. Chichester, Poundridge; J. W. Lounsbury, Rye; George W. Dobbs, Scarsdale; James P. Teed, Somers; Henry C. Henderson, Westchester; E. B. Long, White Plains; John G. Peene, Yonkers; J. B. Tompkins, Yorktown.

The nomination and subsequent election of Isaac N. Mills, as County Judge, was the first step taken by this remarkably able lawyer in that line of public life and usefulness which at the present time finds him one of the Justices of the Supreme Court.

The Democratic Convention.

J. Malcolm Smith was chosen chairman of the Democratic County Convention, which met in Lafayette Hall, White Plains, October 11th, 1883. The secretaries were Thomas L. Mottram, of Yonkers; H. S. Lane, of Cortlandt, and Everett Rushmore, of Mamaroneck.

For County Judge Matthew H. Ellis, of Yonkers, was nominated over Lewis C. Platt, of White Plains, and C. H. Roosevelt, of New Rochelle.

For District Attorney, Nelson H. Baker, of Ossining, was renominated by acclamation, and the nomination for Register went to Joseph C. Miller, in the same way.

For Superintendent of the Poor there were a number of candidates, and Andrew George, of Eastchester, was named over Louis F. Brenecke, of Rye; James F. Martin, of Cortlandt; William J. Ackerly, of New Castle; Miles Adams, of Poundridge, and E. T. Bailey, of Bedford.

The appearance on the Democratic ticket of Nelson H. Baker and Matthew H. Ellis, both former Republicans of very recent date, caused one of the county papers to cite this fact as an explanation of the custom of some Democratic papers to refer to their party as the "Democratic-Republican" party. Another paper mischievously referred to Mr. Ellis as a former Republican who had been six years in the Democratic party, and had kept his new political associates aware of the fact by having been a candidate for office no less than seven times.

The convention of the Republican Senatorial district, composed of the Counties of Westchester and Rockland, was held at the Vincent House, Tarrytown, on October 9th, 1883. It was called to order by William H. Robertson. J. C. Holmes, on motion of James W. Husted, was elected chairman.

Somehow, at this late date, the proceedings, as reported, do not seem to indicate that the convention was composed of elements united in a desire to choose the strongest possible candidate, and to call to his support those in the party who for a quarter of a century had either led to great victories or had met defeat with an undaunted spirit that was equally praiseworthy.

George W. Hunt presented the name of Frederick W. Holls, of Eastchester, a candidate from a section of Westchester that had been hopelessly Democratic.

James W. Husted, the chieftain of the Third Assembly District, the citadel of Westchester Republicanism, named Silas D. Gifford, whose personal popularity and known ability had made him a successful Republican candidate for the county judgeship.

On the roll call, Delegate Pierson, of Rockland County, stating that his delegation had been informed that Mr. Gifford would not accept the nomination, cast the five votes of Rockland for Mr. Holls.

When the vote was announced, it

was found that Mr. Holls had received 11 votes and Judge Gifford 9; whereupon, on motion of Judge Robertson, the nomination of Mr. Holls was made unanimous.

All through the many years of Judge Robertson's masterly leadership in Westchester County there were Republicans who unjustly criticised his actions and some who were at times afflicted with the "bigger man than old man Grant" idea. This is always the case, with all great leaders, and is the tribute inferiority pays to real genius. Whatever may have been Mr. Holls's personal feelings in the matter, his candidacy attracted those who were known to be opposed to the Robertson control in the party, and their support and utterances were not helpful to Mr. Holls. Here is a specimen paragraph of an appeal made at the time in behalf of Mr. Holls, which could be read in two ways, either to apply to Mr. Holls's opponent, Henry C. Nelson, or to Judge Robertson, whom Mr. Holls sought to succeed in the Republican line in the State Senate:

> "Voters of Westchester and Rockland Counties, remember that Mr. Holls is not an old and worn-out politician, but a young man direct from among you."

All of which, in present day vernacular, was "going some," and gives a pretty clear illustration of political methods which, in the Westchester Senatorial district, in 1883, spelled defeat for the Republican candidate.

In the Westchester Assembly districts, in 1883, while the Republicans carried the First and Third districts, the Democrats elected Samuel William Johnson, in the Second, without opposition; William Porter Allen, whom the Republicans had nominated, being ineligible, on account of being a postmaster.

In the third District this same provision of the law, which prohibited the election to the Legislature of any civil or military officer of the United States, played an important part in returning in that year Gen. Husted to the Legislature. In 1883, in deference to a desire expressed by the people of the eastern part of the Third District for a representative in the Assembly, Cyrus Lawrence, 2d, of Lewisboro, had been nominated. As Mr. Lawrence was a postmaster, his ineligibility, once discovered, led to the reconvening of the convention on October 24, when James W. Husted was renominated. This greatly pleased his friends in the district, who were still sore over his defeat the year before for State Treasurer, and he was elected by one of his old-time majorities.

The election of 1883 in the State for the office of Secretary of State resulted in the choice of the Republican candidate, Joseph B. Carr, who received 446,108 votes, his Democratic opponent, Isaac H. Maynard, receiving 427,525, a Republican majority of 18,583, one year after Grover Cleveland had been elected Governor by nearly 200,000 majority.

In Westchester the vote in 1883 was as follows:

Secretary of State—Joseph B. Carr, Rep., 9,014; Isaac H. Maynard, Dem., 8,464; Maynard's majority, 450.

Supreme Court Judge—Bartlett, Dem., 9,639; Jasse Johnson, Rep., 9,296; Bartlett's majority, 343.

County Judge—Isaac N. Mills, Rep., 9,558; M. N. Ellis, Dem., 9,321; Mills's majority, 237.

Register—J. O. Miller, Dem., 10,841; Gustave Shcluter, Rep., 8,089; Miller's majority, 2,752.

District Attorney—Nelson H. Baker, Dem., 9,862; E. T. Lovatt, Rep., 8,937; Baker's majority, 925.

Superintendent of Poor—James E. Hoyt, Rep., 10,392; Andrew George, Dem., 8,097; Hoyt's majority, 2,295.

State Senator—Henry C. Nelson, Dem., 9,687; F. W. Holls, Rep., 9,089; Nelson's majority in county, 594.

Assembly—First District—Norton P. Otis, Rep., 3,125; Keyes, Dem.,

2,723; Otis's majority, 402.

Second District—Samuel William Johnson, Dem., elected; Republican opponent failed to qualify.

Third District—James W. Husted, Rep., 3,860; John Hoag, Dem., 3,267; Husted's majority, 593.

THE ORIGINAL MONROE DOCTRINE

It was announced in 1823. The so called holy alliance between Russia, Austria and Prussia had been formed in 1815. This made England fearful that the three nations named would in time dominate the whole world and swallow even that country. Lord Canning, the British Prime Minister, counseled with the American Minister to St. James, Richard Rush, in regard to the matter. The object of the holy alliance was to spread the doctrine of the divine right of kings. That was why it was called "holy."

Fearful that the three countries might attempt to extend their holy doctrine further than England liked, Canning advised Rush to recommend that the United States utter a protest against the promulgation of their divine rights anywhere in America, either north or south. So it was England herself that instigated the utterance of President Monroe's famous manifesto. Jefferson expressed himself in favor of such manifesto, saying that our first maxim should be never to entangle ourselves in affairs with other nations, our second one never to let Europe intermeddle with affairs this side of the Atlantic.

Accordingly in his message, Dec. 2, 1823, President Monroe said:

> "It is a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers."

TWO HONORED VETERANS DIE THE SAME DAY.

By a strange coincidence, two old retired majors, both holders of medals of honor, which they received for gallantry in the same fight against Indians, died in San Diego, Cal., Saturday, Dec. 11, 1909. Majors Myles Moylan and Mason Carter were the officers who joined the hosts of others who fought for the Union and have gone beyond. Both served in the ranks before being commissioned. Major Moylan was one of the characters of the army in his day, and long one of the notable officers of the Seventh Cavalry. He was born in Massachusetts on December 17, 1838, and while in the Second Dragoons he was continually on frontier duty.

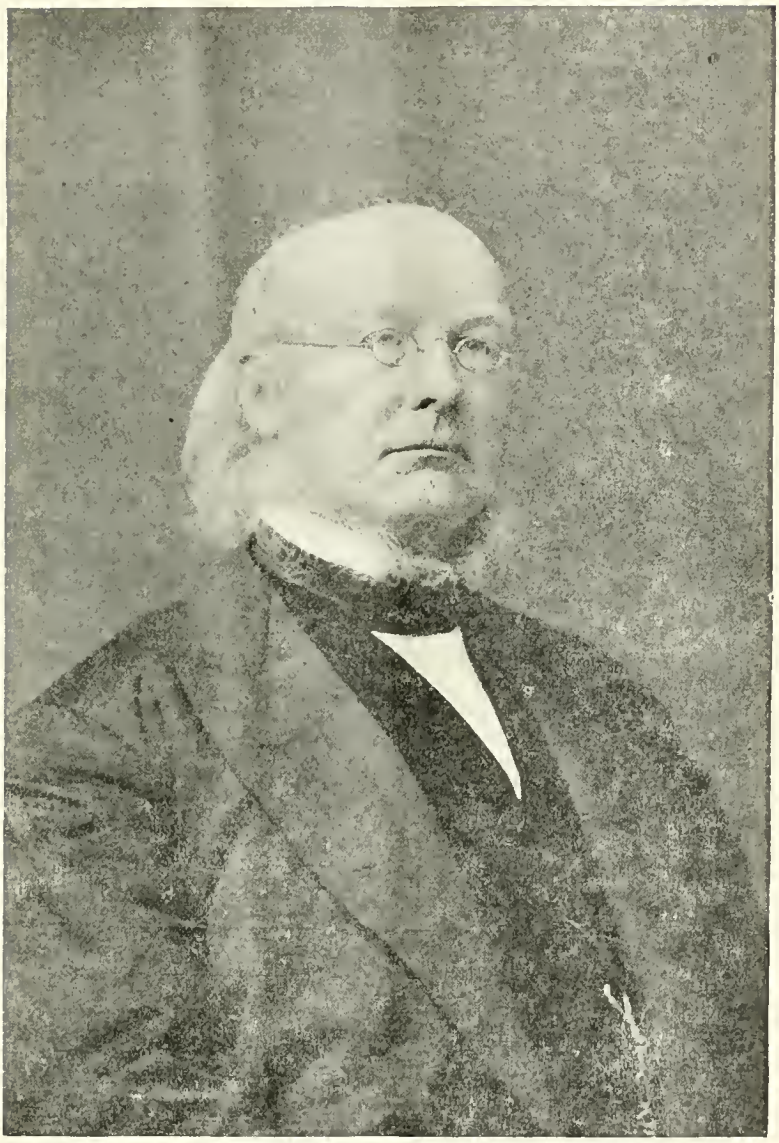
Major Carter was born in Augusta, Ga., on January 26, 1834. He entered the army under the name of Mason Howard as a private in the First Infantry on February 1, 1860. He changed his name to Carter when he was appointed a first lieutenant in the first Missouri Volunteers, on May 21, 1862.

THE OLD STONE HOUSE AT GUILFORD, CONNECTICUT.

The Old Stone House at Guilford, Conn., built in 1639 by the Rev. Henry Whitfield, of Ockley, in Surrey, and occupied by him as a residence, school house and church, is now a repository or museum. It is the property of the State.

FRANKLIN'S DESCRIPTION OF ENGLAND.

England, that petty island which, compared to America, is but a stepping-stone in a brook, scarce enough of it above water to keep one's shoes dry.



HORACE GREELEY
Founder of the New York Tribune.

A monument to his memory is now in the course of construction at Chappaqua, New York, at a point opposite the farm where he wrote his famous book on "What I Know About Farming," and "The American Conflict"—an able historical resume of the United States and the Civil War of 1861-65.

Greeley Memorial at Chappaqua

The bronze statue of Horace Greeley to be erected at Chappaqua facing the farm once owned by the great editor, has been successfully cast.

Members of the Greeley Memorial Committee and the Chappaqua Historical Society were present. The formal dedication of the memorial will be this Autumn at a time convenient to the President of the United States and the other well known men who will be present.

The monument is the work of William Ordway Partridge, of New York. The statue is eight feet in height. The conception of Mr. Partridge represents Mr. Greeley standing, his chin slightly raised as though looking in a moment of relaxation toward his distant acres. In his right hand, which is hanging down easily from his side, is a newspaper. The pose is easy and unrestrained, and the expression of the face is indicative of simplicity and ideality.

The sculptor was aided in his task by many contemporary portraits, and especially by a collection of several hundred photographs which represented Mr. Greeley in the prime of his powers. The pedestal for the monument and its approach have already been prepared.

It was owning to the enthusiasm of Jacob Erlich the monument fund was started. When a boy of eleven on a farm, he saw in the streets of Elmira the veteran publicist, and from that hour he became one of Mr. Greeley's stanchest admirers. Later, he collected his books, and as the opportunity offered bought many of the original manuscripts written in Mr. Greeley's characteristic scrawl. Mr. Erlich bought a place near the Greeley home at Chappaqua.

Although the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Horace Greeley was celebrated last February, in point of time it is not so very far remote when he was an active figure in the life of this nation and its large affairs. Only last year, October 5th, Louis Carmichael, of Binghamton, N. Y., a man of eighty years and to whom history gives the credit of having nominated Mr. Greeley for the Presidency in 1872, passed away. He was found dead in a barn at Sidney, N. Y.

THE WHITEHALL FERRY TABLET: WASHINGTON'S DEPARTING POINT.

A bronze tablet marks the spot at Whitehall Ferry, New York, where General Washington embarked December 4, 1783, after bidding farewell to his officers at Fraunce's Tavern, Broad street. The tablet was erected by the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. It may be found at 51 Whitehall street, on the southeast corner of intersection with Front street. The tablet bears this inscription.

> "This tablet marks the site of the Whitehall Ferry, from which General Washington embarked December 4, 1783, after bidding farewell to his officers at Fraunces' Tavern. Erected by the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, D. A. R., 1904."

Francis A. Stratton a Constructive Genius

He Consolidates, Builds Up and Anticipates

Old Conditions Changed and Made New

How He has Worked and Wrought—The Future a Dream to be Realized

BY ALVAH P. FRENCH

Almost from the day Francis A. Stratton came to Westchester County he became an important factor in this great section. The moment he became President of the Westchester Lighting Company, negotiating small subsidiary corporations and consolidating them under the general name and title of the Westchester Lighting Company, he attracted the attention of bankers and men of financial strength. Full of initiative and having the perspective of local conditions such as invariably submerges the native and blinds him to possibilities "just around the corner," he was able to grasp the large opportunity for development which was lying around loose, and to take advantage of the almost virgin field.

Within a few years, less than five, he had consolidated all the minor gas companies into one large enterprise, and put the manufacture of light, power and fuel on a basis never before dreamed of by those who had preceded him and had been content to manage and guard their properties without a thought of systematic expansion. Mr. Stratton changed all this, and the present lighting scheme is very largely a creature of his brain and initiative.

Overcomes Prejudice.

This was no small accomplishment. The hardest thing to overcome is prejudice. The most difficult to uproot and cast out are those hoary methods which have been handed down to us by "our stage coach ancestry, thinking the same would answer for these wireless and aviating days when men talk in blocks of millions and rush over our thoroughfares propelled by an invisible power.

Engages in Development.

Mr. Stratton having set his gas and lighting house in order, saw other opportunities for his ingenuity and investment. He entered other fields which offered an outlet for his resistless energy, and today he is an important factor in land development and railroad projects, all of which are confined within this territory. Associated with him are many of the leading men of this county, and with large backing they propose to carry out vast projects in every part of this territory, which in the future will become a part of Greater New York, either as a separate borough or other classification, but nevertheless a component part of a gigantic scheme of municipal government. The fact is, we are already a part of the metropo-

lis, whether we are willing to admit it or not. The time, too, is not far distant when every resident of this county will be compelled to use the water which the city of New York, in its wisdom, is now securing and holding in storage for that future city, the most beautiful part of which will consist of the hills and plateaus of the present Westchester County.

FRANCIS A. STRATTON

He Grasped the Vast Possibilities of a Virgin Field.

View of the Future.

Mr. Stratton is alive to all the possibilities of that distant day, and it may not be so distant after all. The building of electrically propelled railway lines will annihilate distance, and

that which has long been looked upon as an insurmountable barrier will be regarded as an ideal condition. To all intents and purposes Westchester County is today the "greater lawn" of the metropolis. Our highways are no longer country lanes, but on the contrary, splendid parkways or boulevards, fenced, cared for and protected. The old conditions have passed away never to return.

May His Dreams Come True.

Mr. Stratton has surely been one of the big factors in this transformation, and he is now turning his attention to land development which will carry in its wake the building of homes and the opening up of desirable real estate. Note his acquisition at Quaker Ridge, just west of Mamaroneck. One can almost picture his dream. Already he has divided choice property which is to be penetrated by the New York Westchester & Boston Railroad, and what he is doing in this quarter will be duplicated all along the route to a point ultimately as far to the northeast as the Connecticut State line, which this road will cross, until at the last it will nestle at the foothills of the Berkshire Hills, in the good "Old Bay State," Massachusetts.

A Conservator of Energy—a Builder.

This is the kind of constructive work Mr. Stratton is now engaged in, and the hope is that he may not be hindered through the loss of his remarkable buoyancy, which ill health could so easily shatter or impair.

But such a contingency is not likely to occur, for he is an adept in the conservation of his splendid abilities, particularly his nerves for if there is a man who knows how to take a vacation and rest— that man is Francis A. Stratton, resident of Mount Vernon, but at the same time a citizen of the world He is in truth the Cecil Rhodes of this, our beloved county.

EXEMPTIONS IN WESTCHESTER

Harvey B. Green, clerk of the Board of Supervisors, has forwarded to the State Board of Tax Commissioners the complete report of the property in Westchester County, which is exempt from taxation.

The report shows an increase in exempt property throughout the county of $5,226,787 over last year, when the exempt property of the county was $42,762,346, while this year the valuation of the property exempted is $48,989,244. In all but four of the cities and towns of the county the exemption of property has increased, while in Scarsdale the exempt property remains the same.

The exemptions in the town of Cortlandt are increased about $300,000.

The table is as follows:

	1911.	1910.
Bedford.	$1,230,610	$1,195,610
Cortlandt.	3,931,150	3,631,050
East Chester . .	397,125	329,625
Greenburgh. . . .	5,204,990	5,030,490
Harrison.	245,600	259,400
Lewisboro.	63,325	62,000
Mamaroneck . .	651,550	584,150
Mt. Pleasant. . .	3,767,750	2,556,250
Mt. Vernon	2,310,450	2,262,850
New Castle . . .	222,450	212,800
New Rochelle. .	4,711,850	2,493,840
North Castle . .	157,700	152,900
North Salem . .	49,700	34,750
Ossining.	2,780,378	2,782,246
Pelham.	287,930	181,169
Poundridge. . .	20,831	22,891
Rye.	1,852,000	1,783,000
Scarsdale.	75,000	75,000
Somers.	415,000	415,000
White Plains . .	8,180,230	8,146,030
Yonkers.	11,813,325	10,941,995
Yorktown	620,300	609,300

WESTCHESTER COUNTY MAGAZINE.

ESTABLISHED 1907

AN HISTORICAL, COMMERCIAL AND SOCIAL PUBLICATION

¶ You need it in your family circle. ¶ Every number is of intrinsic value and at the year-end you have an invaluable volume for binding and adding to your library.

THE COPY TEN CENTS THE YEAR ONE DOLLAR

ALVAH P. FRENCH, President-Treasurer
ALBERT J. SCHLINGER, Superintendent

Entered as second class mail matter October 24, 1908, at the Post Office at White Plains, N. Y., under the act of Congress, March 3, 1879. *Copyrighted.*

Editorial --- Tabloids --- Suggestions

A PLEDGE

WE hereby agree to study Westchester County, to talk Westchester County and to work for the upbuilding of Westchester County.

IMPORTANT FELLOWSHIP

IT is trite, but worth the repetition to say that there are few ties stronger and more sacred than those which bind together in immortal fellowship men who with unfaltering faith in each other have passed thru war scenes of terrors and blood

—GEN. JOHN B. GORDON

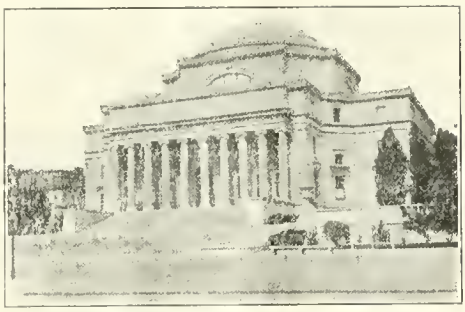
COLUMBIA'S LIBRARY.

The Library of Columbia College, on Morningside Heights, New York City, is one of the purest examples of classic Greek architecture in America. It is situated on One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and is the most notable of the group of college buildings. It is the gift of Seth Low, a former President of the college, a memorial of his father, Abiel Abbott Low, a citizen of Brooklyn, a merchant of New York, as the raised brass letters at the doorway of the entrance proclaim.

The approach is uniquely beautiful. The pillard vases, the enclosing granite walls, the broad steps, the fountains and shrubs all form a stately setting for the beautiful building, the stone of which is soft, yellowish gray Indiana limestone. The Irish yews, in the corner by the steps, are over a hundred years old, and were transplanted from the old college site in Forty-ninth street.

The library contains many valuable volumes, and ranks fourth in book collections in this country.

One of the treasures of the library is the old iron crown, that once formed the finial of King's College. The panel above the building reads "King's College, founded in the Province of New York by Royal Charter, in the reign of George II. Perpetuated as Columbia College by the people of the State of New York, when they became free and independent; maintained and cherished from generation to generation for the advancement of the public good, and the glory of Almighty God."



COLUMBIA COLLEGE LIBRARY

The gift of Hon. Seth Low, ex-President of the College, and a resident and property owner in the Town of Pedford, Westchester County. Mr. Low is a former Mayor of the City of New York.

STORY OF THE APRON FLAG.

The Apron Flag had a most interesting history, and Mrs. Burton Harrison has written entertainingly concerning the now famous standard. These are her words:

"When Lee was falling back after the Battle of Gettysburg, and the troops somewhat crestfallen, a little girl, some 14 years of age, was seen standing in the doorway of a mill, not far from Hagerstown, wearing an apron so fashioned as to truthfully represent the Confederate flag—the seven stars appearing in the bib. The sight raised their spirits, and a cheer arose that passed along for miles, those at a distance not knowing the cause, but auguring some good news. Among those who passed the mill was a young cavalryman (not yet eighteen years old) belonging to Company D of the Eleventh Virginia Cavalry, named John Watkins. His captain, E. H. McDonald, rode near the door to thank the girl for her sympathy, and asked for a piece of the apron for a souvenir. She answered: 'Certainly, you can have it all,' and in her haste and enthusiasm she tore it off and handed it to the captain, who said it should be the colors of his company. 'Let me be the color-bearer,' said young Watkins, who was by his side, 'and I promise you to protect it with my life,' and fixing it to a staff he took his place at the head of the company. A day or two after this the Eleventh Cavalry was ordered to take a battery, and during the furious onslaught which followed it was taken and retaken, finally being held by the regiment. Captain McDonald, in looking over the field for his wounded, found young Watkins with a mortal wound lying on the ground, supported by the surgeon. In answer to the captain's inquiry he said he was not much hurt, and putting his hand in his bosom he drew out the apron flag, wet with his life's blood, and handed it to him The Federals were all around him when he fell, and to save the flag he had torn it off and placed it in his bosom. The surgeon said his only anxiety seemed to be about the flag. He was buried in a strange land without a stone to mark his resting place. * * * The apron was a few years ago presented by Major McDonald, of Louisville, Ky., to the Kentucky Division, Army of Northern Virginia, where it is still cherished."

COL. CALEB HEATHCOTE, MAYOR.

A Man of Prominence and Worth.

Colonel Caleb Heathcote came to America from England in 1691. He at once became a property owner in both Westchester and Eastchester. It was he who in 1696 created the Borough Town of Westchester, which provided for a Mayor, Alderman and associate officers.

Under this act the Borough had representation in the Assembly of the Province and Colonel Heathcote was named its first Mayor. In 1697 he purchased from Mrs. Ann Richbell her entire rights in Mamaroneck and Scarsdale.

In 1701 he was instrumental in having erected the Manor of Scarsdale. Colonel Heathcote's double-bricked Manor House was known as Heathcote Hill, where he passed the evening of his life. He passed away in New York City from a stroke of apoplexy, February 28, 1721. His title was Surveyor General of His Majesty's Customs for the Eastern District of North America.

He was a brother of Sir Gilbert Heathcote, of London. He is buried in Trinity Churchyard, New York. Colonel Heathcote was the sixth son of Gilbert Heathcote, Mayor of Chesterfield, Derbyshire, England, by his wife, Ann Chase Dickens.

Westchester County Magazine

VOLUME VIII. DECEMBER, 1911 NUMBER 3.

Men and Politics The Past Fifty Years in Westchester County.

New York.

Frank H. Pierson in Westchester News, Sept. 10, 1910. Copyrighted.

Chapter XV.

One of the memorable elections in political history during the past fifty years was that of 1884. It was in this year that James G. Blaine, who for over a quarter of a century had been a factor in national affairs, and possessed a personal following the greatest, perhaps, ever attached to an individual in American politics, was defeated for the Presidency by Grover Cleveland, who two years before had emerged from the obscurity of a Western New York political field, Buffalo, of which he was Mayor, and had been elected Governor of the State by a phenomenal majority.

Blaine's growth in popular esteem and political power had been consistent and natural. He had been an able member of the Maine Legislature; as a consequence was sent to Congress from that State, where he served for fourteen years, making a brilliant record, first as a member of the House and then as its Speaker. Then he was chosen United States Senator from the Pine Tree State, and upon the election of the lamented Garfield, entered the Cabinet as Secretary of State, where he displayed in the short time he held the office, statesmanship of a very high order.

Cleveland, as compared with Blaine, sprang up, as it were, in the night, as a political power. In 1881 his services as Mayor of Buffalo saved a large sum of money to the taxpayers of that city. This brought him in the public eye as a reformer. In 1882 he was elected Governer of the State by nearly 200,000 majority. This attracted the attention of the opportunists of the Democracy, and Cleveland was nominated by that party for President, not because of his reform ideas, but because of the prestige acquired by an overwhelming vote in his favor, at a time when his political opponents were rent asunder by internal dissensions.

Both Blaine and Cleveland, profound statesman and conservative Democrat, have passed away, now. To Cleveland the credit is due of one who acted well his part, according to his lights and capabilities, while Blaine has taken a place in political history with Clay and Webster and Chase and Seward and those other statesmen whose wonderful genius made the American Republic a glorious possibility, and yet failed of the goal of their ambitions and the hope of their followers, the Presidency.

In the election of 1884 the Republicans of Westchester—that is to say the Blaine Republicans—did very well, everything considered. At the end of the campaign the gross utterance of a fanatic, which his opponents throughout the county took care should be circulated where it would

"do the most good," however unjustly, deprived the Maine statesman of many votes. Benjamin F. Butler was running for President on a Greenback platform and received 219 votes in the county, while St. John, the Prohibition candidate, received 462 votes, almost all from the Republican party. Before the election the Democrats claimed the county by from 2,000 to 2,500 majority, while the Republicans, with the Prohibition vote in view, conceded the county to their opponents by 800 to 1,500 majority. When the official canvass had been made, it was found that Cleveland had a majority over Blaine, in Westchester, of 1,237.

In view of the fact that Garfield had only been beaten in the county by 491, the larger majority secured by Cleveland gives no indication of the high esteem in which Blaine was held in Westchester, or the earnest, enthusiastic work done in his behalf throughout the campaign.

It is hardly necessary to state that the Arthur administration had not been in favor of Mr. Blaine for President. Following the death of Garfield the administration was Stalward in its tendencies, while Blaine had the confidence and support of the "Half Breed" faction of the party. After the nomination of Mr. Blaine was made, however, manay of the Stalwarts gave him a hearty support. The element in the Republican party, in Westchester County, as elsewhere, which was opposed to him were those known at the time as "Mugwumps," a class of individuals whose "better than thou" proclivities led them to seek to overthrow the party they had failed to rule according to their peculiar political doctrines.

The Republican County Convention was held in Lafayette Hall, White Plains, on October 16th. Called to order by Judge Robertson, chairman of the County Committee, Hon. D. Ogden Bradley, of Greenburgh, was chosen chairman; E. B. Long, B. F. Ashley and B. C. Everingham, secretaries.

On motion of James Wood, of Bedford, David Cromwell was renominated for County Treasurer.

For Coroners, W. H. Hyler, of Rye, and Henry Austin, of Ossining, were chosen.

James W. Baxter, of Cortlandt, was renominated for Justice of Sessions.

The convention was a harmonious one, the candidates were all excellent selections, and an adjournment was taken with every prospect of earnest work at the polls.

The Democratic County Convention followed, in the same hall, on October 18th. Charles A. Roosevelt, of New Rochelle, was chosen chairman, and William J. Ackerly, of Chappaqua, and G. J. Stengel, of Yonkers, secretaries.

Theodore B. Stevens, of Greenburgh, was nominated for County Treasurer; George H. Sutton, of Ossining, and Elijah Purdy, of White Plains, for Coroners. William C. Howe, of Ossining, was named for Justice of Sessions.

The Democratic leaders of the Westchester Congressional District having become dissatisfied with Waldo Hutchins, their representative at Washington, because he had voted, the previous Winter, against the Morrison tariff bill, decided to make a change, and accordingly, in the Fall of 1884, turned down Mr. Hutchins, who was gifted with at least a fair amount of political intelligency, for William G. Stahlnecker, a former Mayor of the City of Yonkers.

The Republican Congressional Convention, called for October 17th, adjourned to meet at the Orawaupum Hotel, White Plains, on October 20th. Edwin A. McAlpin, of Ossining, was unanimously chosen as the Republican candidate for Representative in Congress from the Westchester district.

Mr. McAlpin was a member of the

tobacco firm of D. H. McAlpin & Co.; had served as a captain in the 7th Regiment of New York City, and at this time was a major in the 71st Regiment, and in the following January was chosen its colonel. He was identified with Westchester County as a resident of Ossining, where he had married a daughter of the noted Dr. Benjamin Brandreth. Mr. McAlpin possessed an agreeable personality, was an enthusiastic Republican, and one who went into an undertaking with his whole heart. He made a strong effort to secure his election and the success of the entire ticket, and as a consequence was defeated in the county by only a small majority. Westchester had not reached the point when it was to be represented by a Republican, and so Stahlnecker was elected to a position from which he was destined to retire in due time, "unwept, unhonored and unsung." Mr. Stahlnecker had opposed the nomination of Mr. Cleveland at Chicago.

Westchester gave Cleveland for President 12,524 votes, and Blaine received 11,287; a Democratic plurality of 1,237. Cleveland received a plurality of 1,105 in the State and in the Electoral College a majority of 32. New York, in 1884, had 36 electoral votes.

The vote in Westchester for the other offices follows:

Congress—W. G. Stahlnecker, Dem., 12,237; E. A. McAlpin, Rep., 11,893; Stahlnecker's majority, 344.

County Treasurer—David Cromwell, Rep., 12,315; Theodore B. Stevens, Dem., 11,649. Cromwell's majority, 666.

Coroners—George H. Sutton, Dem., 12,102; Elijah Purdy, Dem., 12,002; William H. Hyler, Rep., 11,626; Henry Austin, Rep., 11,703. Both Democrats elected.

Assembly—First District—Charles P. McClellan, Dem., 3,773; Norton P. Otis, Rep., 3,707; McClellan's majority, 66.

Second District—Samuel William Johnson, Dem., 4,363; John Erwing, Rep., 3,804; Johnson's majority, 559.

Third District—James W. Husted, Rep., 4,316; Jared W. Sanford, Dem., 3,784; Husted's majority, 532.

WASHINGTON IRVING'S NEPHEW LEAVES $250,000.

White Plains, Oct. 13.—The accounts in the estate of the late Alexander Duer Irving, nephew of Washington Irving, were filed yesterday with Surrogate Millard by Louis Dupont Irving, one of the heirs and executors, and they show an estate worth about $250,000. Sunnyside, where Irving wrote the "Headless Horseman" and other tales of Sleepy Hollow, and which is a part of the estate is valued at $70,000. The rest of the estate is mostly made up of stocks and bonds. The other heirs are Alexander Duer Irving, Jr., Evelyn Dupont Irving and Elaine Irving Woodruff.

THE LAST PRESIDENT CHOSEN FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Franklin Pierce, Mexican War veteran and the last President of the United States chosen from New England, was born at Hillsboro, N. H., in 1804, November 23, and entered Bowdoin College at sixteen, graduating with high honors. He was nominated for President June 12, 1852, the Democratic party having in that year assembled at Baltimore. He died in 1869. His estate was appraised at less than $75,000. Kirk Pierce, a nephew, now occupies the estate. He, too, is a lawyer.

HISTORY OF THE LIBERTY BELL.

The diameter of the Liberty bell is five feet at the lip, is three inches through at the thickest portion, and its weight is 2,080 pounds. The history of the bell is as follows: The citizens of Philadelphia, having built upon what was then the very western margin of the town, a government house, decided that a bell was needed to express to the busy inhabitants the importance of the new acquisition. So Isaac Norris, Thomas Leech and Edwar Warner, Superintendents of the State House, having authority, wrote to the Colonial agent at London to have such a bell made, and the desired inscription, a passage from Leviticus xxv, was also sent: "Proclaim liberty through all the land to all the inhabitants thereof." In due time Captain Pudden, a well-known skipper, came up the Delaware River with the bell, but when, in their joy, the officials tested it, a crack was developed. This seemed to require its return to London, but at this point the firm of Pass & Stow offered to recast it. Two attempts were made, and upon the second the tone was declared good.

When the British forces approached Philadelphia in 1777 the bell was taken down and carried to Allentown to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy. In 1781 it was placed in the brick tower of the State House. For more than fifty years the bell was rung on the anniversary of Independence Day. But while tolling for the death of John Marshall, Chief Justice, who died in Philadelphia on the 6th day of July, 1835, the bell cracked, and has been silent ever since. For many years the old bell remained in the tower, when it was taken down and placed on a platform in Independence Hall.

In 1881 the bell was conveyed to the New Orleans Exposition, and exhibited there, and afterward at the World's Fair in Chicago. It was toured about the leading cities one Summer on a special car, under guard, but in future it is not to leave Independence Hall. The precious relic is not to be submitted to the risks of travel.

A DESK: ITS GREAT ASSOCIATIONS.

The desk upon which Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence is owned by the Government, and may be seen in the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

The first of the famous family of Foggs came to this country from Exeter, England, in 1630. The Fogg reunion is an institution having a wide membership in the New England States.

HALLMADGE LEFT HOUSE TO SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

The house, No. 23 Gramercy Square, New York, and numerous revolutionary relics, literary works, and works of art, were bequeathed to the Society of the Sons of the Revolution in the will of Frederick S. Tallmadge, who for many years was President of that organization for the State of New York. The house is to be used as "a depository for revolutionary relics and for such other purposes as may be deemed proper for the perpetuation of the spirit of patriotism."

GENERAL JACKSON'S WIDOW HIS BEST BIOGRAPHER.

The best biography of Gen. Thomas Jonathan Jackson (Stonewall) was written by his wife, Mary Anna Morrison, a daughter of the Rev. Dr. R. H. Morrison, the first President of Davidson College, North Carolina. Miss Morrison was married to General Jackson (then Major), July 16, 1857. They had one child, a daughter, who has since died. Mrs. Jackson is still living, and is greatly beloved in her Southern home.

Tablet Unveiled Commemorates Purchase in 1661.—Descendants of Witness to Signing of the Treaty Among Those Present at the Ceremony.

Mamaroneck, N. Y., Sept. 25.—To commemorate the 250th anniversary of the purchase of Mamaroneck from the Indians a temporary tablet was placed on the Boston Post road near Mamaroneck avenue, Saturday. On September 23, 1661, a treaty was entered into by Wappaquewam and his brother, Mahatahan, with John Richbell, whereby the Indians released all their rights to a large part of Mamaroneck. It is said that the treaty was negotiated on the banks of the Mamaroneck River, within a stone's throw of the Boston Post road. The idea of commemorating the event originated with Charles Field Griffen, of the ninth generation of Edward Griffen, who witnessed the transaction. At the unveiling of the tablet Mr. Griffen made a short address. Among the others present were John H. McArdle, Supervisor; Dr. John F. Hunter, Village President; the Rev. Dr. Isidore Meister, the Rev. Frank F. German, the Rev. Burdette B. Brown, the Rev. S. S. Boyd, William A. Boyd, Postmaster; Mr. Bradford Rhodes, and the Rev. D. A. Bonnar.

The inscription on the tablet reads:

Near this site
John Richbell
purchased
Mamaroneck
from the
Indians
Sept. 23, 1661.

The original deed is as follows:

Mammaranock, ye 23d Sept. 1661.

Know all Men by these prests. That I Wappaquewam Right owner & Proprietor of part of this Land, doe by order of my brother who is another Proprietor & by consent of the other Indyans doe this day, sell, Lett & make over, from mee my heyles assignes for ever unto John Richbelle of oyster bay his heyres & assignes for ever three necks of Land. The Eastermost is called Mammaranock Neck, and the Westermost is bounded with Mr. Pells purchase: Therefore know all Men whom these presents concerne that I Wappaquewam, doe this day alienate & estrange from mee, my heires & assignes for ever, these three necks of Land with all the Meadowes Rivers & Islands thereunto belonging, also the sd. Richbell or his assignes may freely feed Cattle or cutt timber twenty miles Northward from the marked Trees of the Necks, for & in consideracon the sd. Richbell is to give or deliver unto the aforenamed Wappaquewam the goods here under mentioned, the one halfe about a moneth after the date hereof, and the other halfe the next Spring following, as the Interpreters can testify, & for the true performance hereof I Wappaquewam doe acknowledge to have reed, two shirts & ten shillings in wampum the day and date above written.

Twenty two Coates
one hundred fathoms of wampom
Twelve shirts
Ten paire of Stockings
Twenty hands of powder
Twelve barrs of Lead
Two firelockes
ffifteene Hoes
ffifteene Hatchets
Three Kettles.

There is attached to this instrument the deposition of John Finch and Edward Griffen.

The name Mamaroneck is of Indian derivation and signifies the place where the "fresh water falls into the salt water." In the earliest days and documents the word is spelled "Momoronock," "Mamoronack," and "Mamaranock." The modern spelling came into use about the middle of the eighteenth century.

John Richbell died July 26, 1684, and is buried at Orienta Point.

THE SUIT GOES TO TRIAL BEFORE JUSTICE MILLS

Children of Horace Greeley's Daughter, Ida, Seek to Recover Share of the Chappaqua Farm of the Famous Journalist and One-time Presidential Candidate.

White Plains, N. Y., Oct. 25.—The suit of Mrs. Nixola Greeley Smith Ford and Miss Ida Greeley Smith, granddaughters of Horace Greeley, founder of the New York Tribune, to recover their share in one-half of the Greeley homestead property at Chappaqua, went to trial here yesterday before Justice Mills in the Supreme Court. The court room was thronged with residents of Chappaqua, who were there as witnesses or out of curiosity.

When Horace and Mary Y. C. Greeley died they left their property to Ida L. and Gabrielle M. Greeley in equal parts. Ida Greeley married Nicholas Smith, and to this union there were born three children, the plaintiffs and Horace Greeley Smith. Mrs. Smith died April 11, 1882, leaving her one-half of the Greeley farm to her three children in equal shares, subject to a life tenancy of her husband, Nicholas Smith. Under a court order obtained in April, 1883, Gabrielle Greeley Clendenin, wife of the Rev. Dr. Clendenin, Israel A. Haight was named trustee of the estate, and in September, 1883, Haight sold the one-half interest of Mrs. Smith to Mrs. Clendenin for $10,000. This is the part that the plaintiffs seek to recover.

They hold that the $10,000 was spent before they became of age and that they never got any benefit from it, but they say that if they can get judgment now they will pay Mrs. Clendenin the $10,000, although they are not bound in any way to do so.

Abraham J. Quimby, of Chappaqua, who said he was born there in 1844, and had lived there ever since, was the first witness. He refused to swear, saying he would affirm, since he was a quaker. His testimony was introduced to show that the property at the time it was bought by Mrs. Clendenin was worth more than $10,000. Edward Sutton was the only other witness called for the plaintiffs. He testified to the value of the buildings on the property. The several defendants brought into the case are those who have bought part of the Greeley farm, and a judgment for the plaintiffs would affect their titles.

Susan Cooper, second, daughter of James Fenimore Cooper, and herself an author of note, died at Cooperstown, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1894, aged 69.

Dr. Dwight Smith, of Port Chester, N. Y., is at work upon a genealogy of the Smith family, among the earliest settlers of Massachusetts, and from whom has descended many of the famous men and women bearing this patronymic in all the States of the Union. They have been lawyers, doctors, scientists, doctors of divinity, dentists, professors and diplomats. Dr. Smith has made an exhaustive examination of many records in the States of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Vermont, and the character of the material he has disclosed will have an important bearing on all other Smith genealogies. The doctor, when he goes after data, gets it, and what is more, he ascertains the absolute facts, not hearsay or legends. He gets at the documentary evidence. At an early day he expects to begin the publication of a book of more than 300 pages, dealing with his direct line. Dr. Smith in early life was a school teacher, but afterward studied dental surgery and gained a competency in the practice of his profession. For more than thirty years he stood at the head of his profession in the city of New York.

VALUABLE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS ACQUISITIONS.

Original Documents, Diaries, Papers and Autographs.

(By Alvah P. French.)

In recent years the Library of Congress has made many additions to its collection of manuscripts, letters, journals and diaries of worth to students of American History. The value of many is beyond computation.

Not long ago a gift of extraordinary value was made to the library by William Kent, Esq. It consists of 900 papers belonging to Chancellor James Kent, of New York. There are also diaries of thirty-one journeys he made between 1742 and 1792 and 1796. There are 288 letters written before 1800, and autograph letters of Daniel and Noah Webster, Henry Clay, William H. Seward, Charles Sumner, William Wirt and John Quincy Adams.

Another acquisition was ninety-three volumes of original papers given by Hempstead Washburn, of Chicago, and belonging to his father, Elihu B. Washburn. In this collection are original letters of Bismarck, the Duke de Gramont, Lord Lytton, the Comte de Paris, Thiers, Taine, Gambetta, August Rothschild Pere Hyacinthe, Jules Faure, Oscar de Lafayette, John Jay, Cassius M. Clay, George H. Boker, author of "Francesca da Rimini"; Andrew G. Curtin, Levi P. Morton, John Bancroft Davis, and many prominent literary and political celebrities with whom Washburn came in contact.

A PIERCE MONUMENT: WHY NOT?

Judge Edgar Aldrich, of the United States Circuit Court, is ambitions to have New Hampshire erect a statue to the memory of Franklin Pierce, who achieved the Presidency. Gen. Grant in his Memoirs speaks of Pierce as having a great sympathetic heart." He at least glorified the fame of New Hampshire.

RICHARD P. LOUNSBERY, OF BEDFORD

Descended From an Old Westchester County Family—Long in Business, and a Prominent Figure in His Home Town—Had Friends in This Village.

Richard P. Lounsbery, senior member of the brokerage firm of Lounsbery & Co., and a member of an old Westchester family, died Monday, October 23, at his home in Bedford, N. Y. Mr. Lounsbery was born in 1845. The estate to which he succeeded has been in the possession of his family for more than 150 years.

He went into business in Wall Street in 1863, and became a member of the New York Stock Exchange in 1869. He formed the brokerage firm of Lounsbery & Haggin in 1877. In 1884 that firm became Lounsbery & Co. The other members of the firm at present are Capt. Philip M. Lydig and Walter Deady.

In 1878 Mr. Lounsbery married Miss Edith Haggin, daughter of James B. Haggin mine owner, breeder of thoroughbred horses, and capitalist. With three children, Ben Ali, Richard and Edith (Mrs. H. P. Perry), she survives him.

Mr. Lounsbery belonged to many clubs and social organizations. Among these were the Metropolitan Club, the New York Yacht Club, the New York Athletic Club, the Union League Club, the City Club, the Riding Club, the Automobile Club of America, the American Geographical Society, the Genealogical and Biographical Society, the American Museum of Natural History, the Sleepy Hollow Club and the New York Academy of Sciences. He was also a Director in the Mutual Trust Company, of this village.

THE PEOPLE CAN AMEND AS PRESCRIBED.

"If the present Constitution does not suit the people they can amend it in the mode, but only in the mode prescribed by that instrument. It cannot be amended by the device of mere interpretation. That would be both revolutionary and dangerous."—Justice Harlan, deceased.

GOOD ROADS.

Good roads are of the greatest money, economic, social and even educational value in every community. They advance the value of lands from 20 to 50 per cent. per acre, save time and labor of teams and men, economize in harness and wagons, and add years to the efficiency and lives of horses, promote and add pleasure to travel, bring the farms and the cities, the people and the markets, nearer together, and help the farmers to better take advantage of varying prices.

—S. B. Herbert.

WILL DISPOSE OF WASHINGTON IRVING'S BOOKS.

The will of Catherine A. Irving, who was a niece of Washington Irving and who died at Ridgefield, Conn., on Oct. 2, at the age of 91, leaves all her books and library furniture in the library of Washington Irving at Sunnyside, Sleepy Hollow, to her nephew, Alexander Duer Irving. There is a legacy of $1,000 to a niece, Harriet R. Irving, and the same amount is left to the Sleepy Hollow Cemetery to care for the Irving family tomb and two lots. A direct bequest of $20,000 and the residuary estate are left to two nephews, Edwin M. and William Irving Grinnell.

GIVE LAND FOR PARK.

Palisades Commission Announces Two Acquisitions.

The Commissioners of the Palisades Interstate Park, State of New York, announce the following gifts of lands for park purposes:

From Dr. James Dougles, of New York City, the site of the historic Fort Lee, situated on the top of the cliffs at Fort Lee, N. J., and immediately adjoining the Interstate Park lands under the Palisades.

From Stephen Rowe Bradley, Mary T. Bradley, Augusta B. Chapman and William C. Bradley, all of Nyack, N. Y., the heirs of the late Stephen Rowe Bradley, a tract of 212 acres of land in Rockland County, New York, to be held by the Commissioners for the purposes of a natural park, and to be known as Rockland Park. This land is situated on the easterly side of South Mountain, adjoining the present State rifle range, and commands a magnificent view of the Hudson River.

NEW ROCHELLE, NEW YORK'S, DELEGATES HONORED IN FRANCE.

Citizens Henry M. Lester and Charles Pryor, who represented the city of New Rochelle, the Huguenot Association of New Rochelle, and the Huguenot Society of America at the dedication of the Jean Guiton monument at La Rochelle, France, on Sunday, October 8, and presented to the city of La Rochelle a loving cup from the citizens of New Rochelle, have arrived home. They were delightfully entertained by the authorities of the French city to which they had been sent by their American fellow citizens.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY MAGAZINE.

ESTABLISHED 1907

AN HISTORICAL, COMMERCIAL AND SOCIAL PUBLICATION

¶ You need it in your family circle. ¶ Every number is of intrinsic value and at the year-end you have an invaluable volume for binding and adding to your library.

THE COPY TEN CENTS THE YEAR ONE DOLLAR

ALVAH P. FRENCH, President-Treasurer
ALBERT J. SCHLINGER, Superintendent

Entered as second class mail matter October 24, 1908, at the Post Office at White Plains, N. Y., under the act of Congress, March 3, 1879. *Copyrighted.*

Editorial --- Tabloids --- Suggestions

GIVE US AN IDEA

IT IS the little things about a magazine that count—the hundred and one little ideas which go to make up a vigorous, first-rate magazine unit. Have you any of these ideas? Any little kinks or twists you think would look well in print or picture? Any topics to suggest? Is there any subject very near and dear to you that you think might be and *ought* to be near and dear to somebody else?

AT one period in the history of the United States, there was "a gulf of blood between" lasting four years, with two flags, two presidents and two armies. HERBERT N. CASSON.

THE OLD ASTOR LIBRARY.

(N. Y. World.)

Many there are to sing the praises of the new Public Library—its beautiful building, its vast accumulations, placing it among the world's great collections, its branch libraries and lending system which know no rival; but let us not forget an old friend, the Astor Library, now closed forever.

John Jacob Astor knew a beaver-pelt much better than a book, but he had friends who were more scholarly; and these men—Halleck, the poet; Washington Irving, whose "Astoria" will make immortal the "original Astor's" far-seeing patriotism; Dr. Gogswell, the first librarian; Samuel Ward, father of Julia Ward Howe, and others—assured the old man that the best way to perpetuate his name was to give the city a public library. Under pressure he gave $350,000, which grew to nearly half a million. Work was begun in 1848. His son gave the library another half million in books and money.

The Astor Library took high rank and held it. It was a useful, home-like place. There were libraries in New York where you had to present nearly every credential from a letter signed by three clergymen to a vaccination certificate before you could find out that what you wanted was not there. The Astor asked no questions. It belonged to the people. And though it did not have money to keep up with the flood of modern books, it was strong in materials for research—public reports, pamphlets, periodicals; the kind of thing the average man throws away and then wishes he had kept.

The Astor has done New York good service. With it, the city has never deserved the sneers of Boston and other virtuously self-conscious towns. But old New Yorkers know what John Jacob Astor and William B. Astor did for their town.

THE ERIE CANAL: ITS COST AND IMPORTANCE.

The Erie Canal, one of the most important artificial waterways in the United States, 363 miles in length, and traversing the State of New York from Albany to Lake Erie, was begun in 1817, under the direction and influence of DeWitt Clinton, and completed in 1825, October 26, at a cost of 7,602,-000. This water course has contributed enormously to the development and building up of the West and to the wealth of New York.

REPORTS ON ESTATES.

Total Value Aggregated Over $1,000,-000 for Last Half of October.

Transfer Tax Appraiser William C. Clark has filed reports in twenty estates, aggregating in value the sum of $1,011,028, which represents the work of his office for the last half of October. The estates and amounts of same are as follows:

Ogden K. Linabury, Mount Vernon, $73,327; Mary Ward Lee, Harrison, $7,167; Emeline H. Bouton, Lewisboro, $8,700; Mary F. Brophy, Yonkers, $11,487; Charles L. Adams, Mount Vernon, $532,857; Annie Devitt, Ossining, $2,004; James Tierney, Rye, $10,865; Alice Jane Babcock, Ossining, $865; Michael Carraher, Greenburgh, $2,362; William Miller, Mount Vernon, $3,986; Charles F. Homer, Yonkers, $198,041; Anna Holohan, White Plains, $1,876; John Caldwell, Eastchester, $12,966; George A. J. Norman, Mount Vernon, $47,-423; William D. Smith, Yonkers, $54,-544; Christina A. DeBoer, Yonkers, $22,475; George D. Bruce, Ossining, $2,035; Peter Curtis, Cortlandt, $3,-200; Lena Wells Clarke, Yonkers, $9,091; and the estate of Joseph S. Wheaton, Mount Vernon, $5,854.

THE UNITED STATES FORTUNATE IN ITS HISTORIANS.

Host of the world's great historians have, in fact, been blessed with worldly means or with the opportunity to concentrate their talents on their work free from the disturbing influence of the necessity of gaining a living. Gibbon, Macaulay, our own Bancroft, Prescott and Ticknor, never knew the interruption of the call to work for their bread. In one way or the other they had the capital required for profound research and for long years of literary composition following its conclusion. Much of the best historical writing of today is traceable to college professors who are assured of comfortable support while they are gathering material. The whole public is put under obligation when a man of literary tastes and abundant leisure devotes his leisure t the production of historical works written not to sell but to teach.—Boston Transcript.

Daniel Webster died Sunday morning October 24th, 1852. His brain, with the exception of those of Cuvier and Dupuytren, was the largest on record.

The place where we now are has won a double distinction. Here was fought one of the great battles of all time, and here was spoken one of the few speeches which shall last through the ages. As long as this Republic endures or its history is known, so long shall the memory of the battle of Gettysburg likewise endure and be known; and as long as the English tongue is understood, so long shall Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg speech thrill the hearts of mankind.

Theodore Roosevelt, 1904.

PROMINENT YACHTSMAN AND AUTOMOBILIST

Had a Summer Home at Mamaroneck. At One Time Commodore of Larchmont Yacht Club.

Albert C. Bostwick died Friday, Nov. 10th, at the home of his mother, 806 Fifth avenue, New York. His own residence was at 801 Fifth avenue. Mr. Bostwick was well known to automobilists and yachtsmen, and was one of the first in this country to use high speed automobile engines in a motor boat. At one time he was Commodore of the Larchmont Yacht Club. He had been a member of the New York Yacht Club since 1899. Mr. Bostwick's father was Jabez Abel Bostwick, who was a leader in the formation of the Standard Oil. In 1866 he married Helen C. Ford, and their family consisted of three children, Albert Bostwick and two daughters.

Albert Bostwick was the owner of the Limited, a 46-foot steam yacht, and the Vergemere, a 315-foot auxiliary schooner.

He was a member of the firm of Walter C. Stokes & Co., of 66 Broadway, and a director of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company.

He was a member of the Automobile Club of America, the New York Athletic Club, the Metropolitan, the Union League, the New York Riding and Driving, the Apawamis and the Knollwood clubs.

He leaves a widow, who was Marie L. Stokes.

Mr. Bostwick maintained a fine estate at Mamaroneck, where he was very popular.

The late Sam Walter Foss, poet and librarian, who died i February, 1911, was the author of more than four hundred poems of merit. They gave to him permanent fame.

WESTCHESTER CADETS

Notes on the Organization.

The Westchester Cadets, a military company of the young men of Westchester County, was formed in 1910, under the direction of Roger Pryor Van Vechten, who was possessed of the idea that the greatest aid to success, in every walk of life, at the present day, lay in discipline. That this could not be had in an organization with a military title and social evenings as its object; according to his ideas it had to be the "real thing" to accomplish its object of teaching discipline. The regiment was organized on the strict lines of the United States Army. Since its organization it has grown from one company to a battalion, with a general staff. Mr. Van Vechten has grown with it, rising from the grade of lieutenant to his present grade of colonel of the regiment. The formation at present is as follows:

Co. A—White Plains. Senior company.

Co. B—Mount Vernon.

Co. C—Port Chester.

Co. D—New Rochelle.

First Aid Corps, Westchester Cadets. Co. A, of Port Chester, senior company.

The Westchester Cadets have lately received recognition by the State Guard, Veteran Associations and military orders, in Westchester County; having been chosen on several occasions to serve as "guard of honor" to escort military organizations. That they are masters of the science of discipline and military tactics was demonstrated in a sham battle in Mount Vernon, where their opponents were captured, lock, stock and barrel, and according to agreement the vanquished Boys' Brigade of America were marched through the streets of Mount Vernon minus swords, guns and side arms, by their victors, the Westchester Cadets.

BANKER OVER FIFTY YEARS.

Remarkable Business Career of R. B. Ferris, Pelhamwood.

Richard B. Ferris, formerly vice-president of the Bank of New York, and the father of Dr. Albert Warren Ferris, chairman of the State Commission in Lunacy, who died at 76 Young avenue, Pelhamwood, Town of Pelham, was born at Albany. His father was one time Chancellor of New York University. He was graduated from that school in the class of 1841. Soon after graduation, he entered the Bank of New York, and remained with that institution over fifty years. He retired with a pension from the bank. Mr. Ferris enlisted with the home guard of Brooklyn at the time of the Civil War, and served with the Twenty-third Regiment. He leaves a widow and four sons. He was well known throughout Westchester County.

TO BUILD COLONIAL RESIDENCE.

Lawrence D. Huntington to Erect One in New Rochelle.

Among the handsome residences soon to be erected in New Rochelle will be one for Lawrence D. Huntington on the north side of Decatur road, near Farragut Circle, Pelham Manor, which is planned to cost $10,000. It is to be of frame construction, of Colonial design, with rough stone chimneys, Colonial shutters and columns, narrow entrance porch, with a high-backed settee on either side of the door.

The Buffalo Fine Arts Academy was organized November 11, 1862. At the opening of the new institution, Millard Fillmore presided.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION ESSAY CONTEST.

The New York State Sons of the Revolution offered recently three prizes of bronze medals, with $50 added to the first and $25 to the second, to the scholars of the two upper grades of the high schools and preparatory departments of normal schools and colleges in the State for the three best essays on "The Assistance From France in Our Revolution — Its Basis, Effect and Result." The contest has just been decided, and the awards have been made, as follows: First prize, George A. Neubauer, of the Buffalo Central High School, Buffalo; second prize, Winifred Fisher, of the Schenectady High School, Schenectady, and third prize, Marjorie Hunt, of the Girls' High, Brooklyn.

WHEN THOMAS JEFFERSON WAS IN PORT CHESTER.

In June, 1784, Thomas Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence and the third President of the United States, with his daughter, Martha, passed through what is now the village of Port Chester, o ntheir way to Boston, where on July 5th he sailed for England en route for Paris, where he was to serve as Minister to France and act in conjunction with Benjamin Franklin and John Adams in the negotiation of commercial treaties.

MADAM ROLAND'S TRITE COMMENT.

All reform is not reform, and all reformers are not reformers. Madame Roland, at the foot of the scaffold, in the French Revolution, concentrated that truth in a single sentence when she said: "Oh, Liberty, what crimes are committed in thy name!"—Chauncey M. Depew.

THE PRECEDENCE OF DELAWARE'S GOVERNOR.

Governors of States are given social rank ofter the Cabinet and before the members of Congress. At a dinner given to a number of Governors, he whose State was admitted earliest to the Union is given the honor seat. The fact that little Delaware is the oldest State of the Union, therefore, gives her Governor social precedence over all other State executives who may share with him the same official entertainment in Washington.

POE'S SHORT STORIES.

There is in the best of Poe's brief tales a constructive skill, a command of design, and a gift of decoration rare in any literature, and almost unknown in English, which is ever unduly negligent of form. And no one need wonder that Poe's short stories wandered swiftly out of our language into French and Italian and Spanish, into German and Scandinavian and Bohemian, into strange tongues where no other American author, except Fenimore Cooper, had ever before penetrated.

One week after the death of Abraham Lincoln, the assassin, John Wilkes Booth, entered in his diary the following: "I am hunted like a dog, through swamps and woods, with every man's hand against me, for doing what Brutus was honored for."

GRAND RAPIDS PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Grand Rapids Public Library, Grand Rapids, Michigan, possesses more than 125,000 books and pamphlets, subscribes to over 700 current periodicals and maintains 36 branch libraries and stations. Samuel H. Ranck is the efficient and able librarian.

A POEM FOR THE CHRISTMAS SEASON

Flowers from Old Judea

By Harry Edward Miller

Blossoms in this album pressed,
Once the Judean airs caressed
You when your flowers a sign
Of holiness grew in fields of Palestine.

In the Holy Land across the sea,
There beside the sparkling Galilee,
There on silver Jordan's shore
Once blossomed your rich store.

So fixed ye are in that story,
Ever surrounding Him with glory
Who gazed upon you but to see
That Solomon was not array'd like thee;

That not an earthly potentate,
Proud that he stood among the great,
But was mocked in all his vanity
By every flower that grew in Bethany.

And He surely loved to trace
The beauty of thy upturned face;
That sweetly unconscious air
Which made thee so doubly fair.

Grief to Him was not so sharp;
The wilderness was like a sounding harp,
When there these blossoms were seen
By the pensive Nazarene.

What if men were loth to heed;
What if they were wrapped in greed;
Did not these flowers blossom to assure
That the beautiful ever shall endure.

So were they teachers without formality,
Saying long to earth's mortality,
That men must learn, if learn in ruth,
That truth is beauty and beauty truth.

So, wherever flower children are sent
As guests this world to ornament;
That old doctrine they humbly preach,
That truth and beauty are one in speech.

That is why in far-off Holy Land,
So loved by Him was this flower band;
He who knew from your obscurity
Ye speak the language of eternity!

A Popular Mount Vernon Lawyer

A Young Man Who Has Made His Own Momentum

It is easier for some men to gain momentum than it is for others. The great thing is to succeed against odds and to create momentum of your own as you proceed to the full realization of your ambition. This Albert E. Arnold has done to such a degree that he is today a member of the bar of the State of New York, having earned this distinction after years of patient toil and application.

Mr. Arnold was born in Melrose, New York City, August 28, 1880, and resided there until 1891, when with his parents he moved to Mount Vernon, and in 1895 he graduated from Public School No. 5. He at once entered the publishing house of F. W. Shepperd, in New York, where he remained two years. In 1898 he entere the real estate office of Albert F. Gescheidt & Son, and a few months later secured a position in the law office of J. Mortimer Bell, where he remained until October, 1899, when he resigned to take a position as stenographer and general clerk with the old New York Suburban Gas Company. In 1900 he was made Secretary to the Westchester Lighting Company and served under Benjamin W. Stilwell as President.

For years he had quietly but steadily prepared to take a course in law, and in October, 1908, entered the New York Law School, from which he was graduated in June, 1910, and on March 8, 1911, he was admitted to the bar and has since practiced with marked success.

Mr. Arnold has gone into general practice fortified with careful preparation, and has had the good fortune to conduct successfully several important cases. He represents the Westchester Lighting Company in certain matters, and has been appointed referee in special proceedings by Westchester County resident judges.

Mr. Arnold is a young man of pleasing personality, and of great energy, and is certain to make his mark.

ALBERT E. ARNOLD
Mount Vernon, New York

Westchester County Magazine

VOLUME VIII. JANUARY, 1912 NUMBER 4.

The Ornate Walls of the Cook Estate.

NOTHING LIKE THEM IN THIS COUNTRY

A Description from The International Studio—This Gigantic Type of Wall Filled With Rock Plants the Creation of Architects Directed by William W. Cook, Esq., Owner of the Estate.

The following article refers to the splendid country estate of William W. Cook, Esq., situated on King street, which he has developed during the past five years until it has become one of the beauty spots of this section. Those who have traveled extensively abroad assert the stone walls referred to in this article are not to be found duplicated on the continent of Europe. The article is taken from The International Studio for December, and the photographs which accompanied the article in that publication were taken by Mr. Charles A. Wetzel. Mr. Cook, the owner of the property, is a distinguished corporation lawyer, the author of "Cook on Corporations." He is also general counsel to the Postal Telegraph & Cable Company of America, which is controlled by the Bennett-Mackay interests.

"The most picturesque probably of all the stone walls that enclose the places along the ridges to the northward of Long Island Sound is that which has just now been finished for a 'country place' which has for some years been in the making, some two miles back of Port Chester, N. Y., and for the latter of these years has been under the care of Mr. Samuel Parsons as landscape architect. A wall of cut stone is the most dignified form of fencing hitherto employed, but Mr. Parsons had the notion that a better effect could be produced by rough, unhewn granite in the largest blocks that could be transported and handled. The granite was quarried fifty miles or more to the eastward, though still on the shore of the Sound, so that the problem of transportation was simplified and facilitated to the utmost. The blocks, just as they came from the quarry, were worked into the wall, and the interstices, filled with loam and mold in place of mortar, are planted profusely with such flowering herbs and creepers as will do best and look prettiest in that environment. The result is that whoever has seen it is inclined to call it the most attractive park wall in this or any other country.

Nothing could be more natural and primitive than this enclosure. It is in fact, a specimen of that "Cyclopean masonry" which is at the beginning of all the architectures. Note that there is no chiseling and no mortar joints. The only tool mark the granite shows is, here and there, the

segment of the hole that was drilled to blast it out. It is, in the first place, a beautiful material, a granite of a warm, attractive, reddish gray, tinged with purple and yellow and brown. The stones are all large, from nearly three tons down, and from ten feet long to three, and are fitted as closely as they can be without the use of any other tool than a hammer to knock off a ragged edge. No small stones are employed to fill up chinks. When you see the work, you comprehend that the indispensable requisite to doing it so effectively with the material available was an ingenious mason who was willing to take trouble.

The wall is about thirteen hundred feet long, four and a half feet high, three feet thick at the bottom and two at the top.

The body of it is solidified at the centre by a core of Portland cement, but this nowhere appears on the outside, except occasionally where a lip of cement projects from a crevice to retain the soil. It is, as you see, a perfect fence, 'horse-high, bull-strong and pig-tight,' as well as a unique wall.

There is but one opening, the gate, and the workmanship of the posts and wings is of the same primitive character as that of the field of the wall. The lanterns, or rather the cages, on the posts are of as idiomatic and native workmanhip in their way as the stone work in its way. They are made of hammered iron, without any glass at all, and the actual lantern is hung inside of the cage.

The planting of the interstices of the stone work has almost as much to do with the effect as the masonry of the wall itself. The soil filling is a rich clay loam, mixed with well decomposed leaf mold. Some forty loads of it were used in the joints and some eight thousand rock plants, including half a dozen varieties of sedum, or stonecrop. Where the sun is hottest and the soil thinnest are planted quantities of the hardy cactus or prickly pear, and many of the rock plant called 'Hen and Chickens, of sempervivum, also a lot of stonecrop (sedum acre). At the base of the wall are set ferns, irises, tall sedums, saxifrages, milkweed and other herbaceous plants flowering at different seasons. On each side of the entrance are masses of rhododendrons, growing against hillsides with a background of tall pines, a plantation which adds greatly to the effect of the gateway.

The most noticeable feature of the planting, however, especially in autumn, will be the vines. These are planted on the inside of the wall, with the intention of having them break and hang over the outside in cascades of leafage and bloom. The climbers used are chiefly the Japanese 'memorial' roses (rosa wichuriana), with their thick foliage and abundant Summer bloom; the trumpet creeper with its great blossoms blowing at midsummer; clematis paniculata, with its clouds of white flowers in August; the glossy green foliage and rich Autumn tints of the 'Boston ivy'; and, perhaps, best of all, the old-fashioned Virginia creeper, changing from Summer green to Autumnal blood red.

It remains to be added that this unique and monumental park wall cost considerably less than the common and commonplace wall of cut stone."

Quaker Ridge Realty Development

Big Men Back of a Big Scheme.

A Home Settlement of the Highest Type.

Francis A. Stratton and Prominent Men, His Associates.

The Quaker Ridge Improvement Company, recently organized for the development of the Quaker Ridge section, Weaver street, Mamaroneck, has the backing of a coterie of the broadest gauged men in the real estate field in Westchester County. They have the reputation of accomplishing the things they set out to do and without any skyrockets or aerial bombs.

Promoters.

The names speak for themselves: Adrian Iselin, New Rochelle; Joseph P. Day, New York; Francis A. Stratton, Mount Vernon; John J. Crennan, New Rochelle; Charles Field Griffen, Mamaroneck; Wilder Stratton, Mount Vernon.

Ideal Location.

This development is the initial one in the immediate Quaker Ridge Station area. It is on the brink of the grounds on which is now in the course of construction the most perfect station to be found on the entire system, the land for which was given to the New York, Westchester & Boston Railway by Mr. Stratton.

Perfect Station.

This beautiful station, and it is a most attractive one, occupies a vantage point at the extreme southeasterly end or entrance of this great railway system through the Quaker Ridge property of this company, and it is ideally located and of unusual dimensions.

For instance, the station proper is 82 feet in length. The platforms represent a covered area of 340 feet, or 170 feet on each side, while the roof area is covered with tile and the station structure proper will be of concrete and steel. The arrangements from an architectural point of view are almost perfect. Patrons of the line will be able to enter and leave the building and take their trains without a perceptible expenditure of nervous force and at all times protected from the elements.

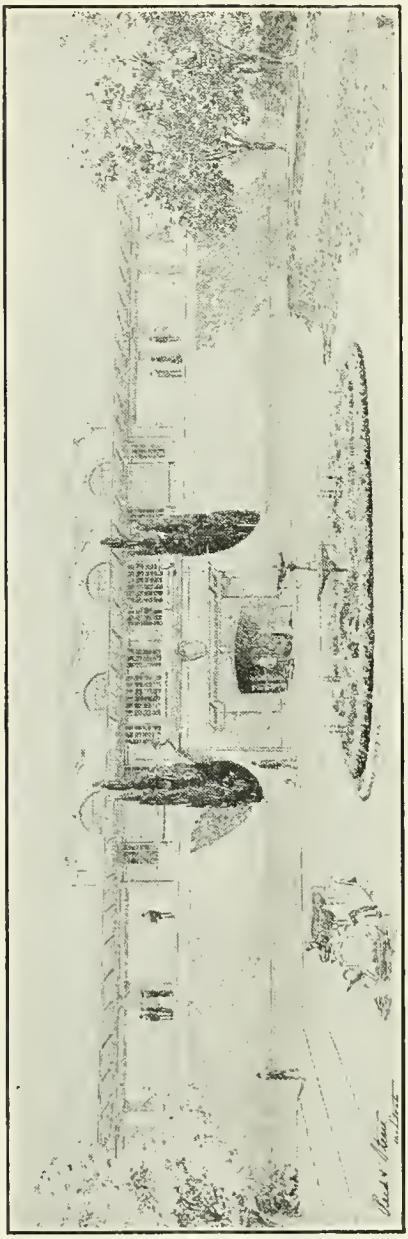
Nearness to New York.

But this is not all. The commuter will be able to reach the southernmost point of Manhattan Island within fifty-three minutes, and perhaps less, as the transit improvements change for the better each year and will continue to do so This is inevitable.

Situation the Lodestone.

Fate has decreed that this particular section of Westchester County shall be occupied by thousands of the best people on this continent, and this particular land is exceptionally located for residential purposes. It is high, perfect in drainage, rolling in topography, and affords a magnificent view of Long Island Sound, and a stretch of scores of miles of picturesque landscape, without duplication on this hemisphere.

Already fifty acres of this choice land has been surveyed and placed on the market. It fronts on the Quaker Ridge Station, and is intersected with generous drives and broad boulevards. Two large houses will be ready for occupancy in the early Springtime, and the trading section,



THE QUAKER RIDGE STATION
New York, Westchester & Boston Railway.

to be the division set aside for the stores and shops, at which the local people will confine their home buying, will be unique in detail, but perfect in all that goes to make a select and satisfying mart for home necessities.

A New Jersey Colony.

A New Jersey colony, now living near Plainfield, has decided to become residents of Westchester County, and already selected the Quaker Ridge development as the ideal spot for their permanent home building. They will start their homes in the early Spring, and the structures they propose to build will cost from $12,000 to $15,000 each.

A Prominent Vicinity Buyer.

Among the recent buyers of property there is no less a personage than C. K. G. Billings. He is a resident of Chicago, but he has had the good judgment to acquire the Cornell property fronting on Weaver treet from George Murray, of Larchmont. There are a host of New York parties who are now in quest of choice spots within the Quaker Ridge tract which is bound to increase in value with leaps and bounds in the years that are now at hand.

Mr. Stratton a Doer.

Mr. Francis A. Stratton, who was the pioneer in this development, is President of the Westchester Lighting Company, and the head of the Hudson River & Eastern Traction Company, which has in contemplation the electrification of Northern Westchester County, with White Plains, and ultimately with the Sound, as the southern terminus, and a man who has never deceived the public. He has not only made good, but carried "The Message to Garcia."

Trains March, 1912.

The new railway will be completed and in operation not later than March 1, 1912, between 149th street and White Plains, and immediately thereafter the line will be extended to Danbury and the Berkshire Hills, unless there happens to be some nonsensical interference on the part of some ill-informed commission.

WHERE OUR PRESIDENTS ARE BURIED.

George Washington is buried at Mount Vernon, Virginia; John Adams at Quincy, Mass.; Thomas Jefferson at Monticello, Va.; James Madison at Montpelier, Vt.; James Monroe at Richmond, Va.; John Quincy Adams at Quincy, Mass.; Andrew Jackson at Nashville, Tenn.; Martin Van Buren at Kinderhook, N. Y.; William Henry Harrison at North Bend, Ohio; John Tyler at Richmond, Va.; James K. Polk at Nashville, Tenn.; Zachary Taylor at Louisville, Ky.; Millard Fillmore at Buffalo, N. Y.; Franklin Pierce at Concord, N. H.; James Buchanan near Lancaster, Pa.; Abraham Lincoln at Springfield, Idd.; Andrew Johnson at Greenville, Tenn.; Ulysses S. Grant at Riverside Park, New York City; Rutherford B. Hayes at Columbus, Ohio; James A. Garfield at Cleveland, Ohio; Chester A. Arthur at Albany, N. Y.; William McKinley at Canton, Ohio; Grover Cleveland at Princeton, N. J.

"THE ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF THE MANORS."

Edward Floyd De Lancey, Esq., classified and published the first accurate records showing the development of manors in Westchester Conuty, New York, under the title of "The Origin and History of the Manors." It is a most carefully prepared and reliable work.

PRICE ONCE FAMOUS MAN PAID FOR LITTLE VANITY

Ophir Farm, Ben Holliday's Magnificent Country Estate, Got Its Sanguine Builder Into All Knids of Legal Trouble.

(By E. J Edwards.)

In the midwinter of 1881, I spent a part of an evening with Ben Holliday in the library of his home on K street, Washington. Though once he had been wealthy, Mr. Holliday was at that time in financial reverses, and it seemed to me that he was also something of an invalid. I could not realize, as I sat chatting with him, that he had been at one time the most famous of American expressmen, that he had organized and in a sensational manner, the Holliday Pony Express, by which mails and passengers were first carried overland from the Missouri Valley to the Pacific slope before the building of the Pacific railroad; and that he had also organized and put in operation the greatest fleet of coastwise steamers that then sailed, or has sailed since, probably, along the Pacific coast from Alaska to Southern California.

Mr. Holliday had taken up a temporary residence in Washington for the purpose of securing a Congressional appropriation in payment of very large claims which he had established for service for the Federal Government to maintain a postal line between the Missouri Valley and the Pacific coast. I asked Mr. Holliday if the delays he was meeting with in securing acknowledgment of his claims had affected his health; or if he were recovering from a temporary illness.

There came into my host's eyes a momentary flash of the power and determination which were characteristic of Ben Holliday when he estiblished his overland mail and passenger stage service, the very line that had so many encounters with the Indians and the Buffalo herds.

"No," he said; "you have to wait a long time sometimes, if you are going to get a claim paid by the Government. The Government of the United States is the worst debtor and the harshest creditor in the world. Of course, the Government pays its fixed obligations, like interest upon bonds; but it is a master hand at staving off just debts. I knew that and was prepared for it, and I can wait a good while yet. There is one thing that I have done, however, that has come nearer to breaking me down physically than any other thing I have done in my entire business career. I am paying now for a little vanity."

Mr. Holliday stopped for a moment, looked at me with penetrating and inquiring glance, and then asked:

"I suppose you have heard of the Ophir mine?"

Of course I had heard of that mine and the stories of its fabulous richness; it was a California mine which Mr. Holliday had owned, but which brought him financial disaster, after promising for a time to be a producer of wonderful riches, hence its name.

"Well," said he, "I thought the mine was going to make me as rich as Croesus; and I was determined to spend some of my wealth in building a great castle in the centre of the greatest private park owned by any American citizen up to that time. I bought a great tract of land, several thousand acres, lying between White Plains, Westchester County, New York, and the Connecticut State line. Upon it I built the finest castle that had up to that time been erected in the United States. I entertained people just as the owners of great estates in England do. I called the place Ophir Farm, and there was a great deal of talk about it in the papers. It stood me in about a million and a half; and it and the Ophir mine got me into all kinds of trouble. There were lawsuits and foreclosure proceedings, and that was about all I got out of an attempt to gratify a little

personal vanity. If I get my claims paid by the Government, I may be able to hold on to it."

A year or two later, announcement was made in the newspapers that Whitelaw Reid, the editor of the New York Tribune, who in 1881 had married a daughter of D. O. Mills, had bought Ohpir Farm, and that it was to be his country home. It is Mr. Reid's country home to this day; and since his purchase of Ophir Farm there have been entertainments in it which surpassed in splendor and in the illustrious character of the guests any of the great entertainments given there by Ben Holliday, who died in the late eighties, when he had owned it.

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892,038 ON THE PENSION ROLL.

22,985 Died During the Year Ended June 30—529,844 Survivors of the Civil War.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Pensions for the fiscal year ended June 30 last shows that the sum of $159,842,287 was expended on account of pensions, as compared with $162,631,720 in the preceding fiscal year. The number of pensioners dropped from 921,083 to 892,098.

The number of survivors of the Civil War on the pension roll at the close of the fiscal year was 529,844. More than 28,000 pensioners on account of the Civil War died in the twelve months period.

It is estimated by the Commissioner of Pensions that of more than 2,000,000,000 men who served in the Civil War only 25 per cent. are now living. The death rate of the survivors is in excess of 6 per cent. a year. The average of the survivors is about 70 ears.

There are now no pensioners of the Revolutionary War on the rolls. The last one, Mrs. Phoebe M. Palmeter, who was pensioned as the daughter of Jonathan Wooley, who served in a New Hampshire company, died at Brookfield, N. Y., on April 25, 1911, at the age of 90 years.

Tallahassee is the Indian term signifying "Beautiful Land."

INDIAN HATCHET FOUND ON ELKS' GROUNDS, WHITE PLAINS.

In a glass frame in a room at the building of the White Plains Lodge of Elks in South Lexington avenue, White Plains, N. Y., is a piece of stone shaped exactly like the head of a manufactured hatchet with two wires around the sides near the top and bottom. The stone is black and, though the edge is not as sharp as that of a hatchet or axe today, it is sharp enough to serve the purpose. The wires, it is assumed, were used in fastening it to a handle, the savages having no means of making a hole for this.

The stone is a product of the Summer night's social of the Elks in June. The debris from that event lay on the ground, and Leonard Carney decided to dispose of it by burying it. When a workman had gone into the ground about four feet he found the stone and cast it aside as of no value. Mr Carney found it, and it is now an interesting curio of the lodge.

The land now the property of the Elks was in common with all land in this vicinity possessed by the Mohegan Indians before the coming of Europeans. The hatchet was at one time held by some red-skinned member of this tribe.

California was admitted into the Union September 9, 1850.

Oklahoma was admitted into the Union November 16, 1907.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY MAGAZINE.

ESTABLISHED 1907

AN HISTORICAL, COMMERCIAL AND SOCIAL PUBLICATION

¶ You need it in your family circle. ¶ Every number is of intrinsic value and at the year-end you have an invaluable volume for binding and adding to your library.

THE COPY TEN CENTS THE YEAR ONE DOLLAR

ALVAH P. FRENCH, President-Treasurer
ALBERT J. SCHLINGER, Superintendent

Entered as second class mail matter October 24, 1908, at the Post Office at White Plains, N. Y., under the act of Congress, March 3, 1879. *Copyrighted.*

Editorial---Tabloids---Suggestions

Henry Ward Beecher may justly be called the Shakespeare of the Christian church.

—Charles Spurgeon.

But for Beecher's Speeches in England, there might have been no flag to raise.

—Abraham Lincoln.

It will be recalled Henry Ward Beecher was asked to lift the United States flag back to its place on Fort Sumter.

Margaret Garner was the real "Eliza" in Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin." She strangled her two babies in the little tavern rather than to have them restored to the life of slavery.

GOVERNMENTS TO PROTECT THE HORSESHOE FALLS.

By measurements of engineers, they have calculated that the erosive action of the water at Niagara Falls has been wearing away the rock shelf at the notch of the "Horseshoe" at the rate of five feet a year. Thus the water is sucked from the ends and concentrates in a deep channel near the middle. The proposal has been made that the governments of Canada and the United States should stop this wearing away by the construction of a submerged dam. If it is built, the dam will be of indestructible material; and it will tend to restore the former natural appearance of the Falls by spreading the enor-

TIME AND PLACE THE THING.

Have a time and place for everything, and do everything in its time and place, and you will not only accomplish more, but have far more leisure than those who are always hurrying, as if vainly attempting to overtake time that has been last.

—Tryon Edwards.

POWER OF TRANSPORTATION CONTROLS THE WORLD.

The power which has controlled the world for all time has been superiority in transportation. Civilization, commerce and empire have always followed. The present generation looks upon the railroad as one of the commonest of conveniences, and has no conception how near we are to its beginning.—Chauncey M. Depew.

THE OLD TAUNT OF CAVALIER AND ROUNDHEAD.

Half a century ago, in the days when the people of the slave States and those of the free States found it difficult to think justly or to speak kindly of one another, one used to hear sweeping generalities. On the one hand, it was said that Southerners were the descendants of Cavaliers, and therefore presumably of gentle blood, while Northerners were the descendants of Roundheads, and therefore presumably of ignoble origin.—John Fiske.

JEFFERSON'S PUNCH BOWL NOW OWNED BY MR. BRYAN.

Now in His Home, Fairview, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Among the strong elements in the character of William Jennings Bryan, of Lincoln, Nebraska, is his sentiment toward those things which have to do with individuals or policies with which he has had to do personally.

Mr. Bryan has among other things made a collection of relics belonging to Thomas Jefferson, the founder of the Democratic party, and the third President of the United States. His most recent acquisition of value is the white marble punch bowl which once rested upon the sideboard in the famous mansion at Monticello.

The bowl was hewn from a block of Virginia white marble and weighs about 100 pounds. The workmanship is a little crude, but it presents a massiveness that is impressive.

For seventy-five years after Jefferson's death the big bowl was in the possession of Virginians, and it was from one of these, Dr. J. M. Scott, of Culpeper, Va., that Mr. Bryan purchased the bowl, which now occupies a conspicuous place upon an oak table in the reception hall at Fairview, the beautiful home of Mr. Bryan in the suburbs of the prosperous city of Lincoln, and just above it, upon the wall, is a splendid portrait of Jefferson. These two objects are the first to impress any visitor upon entering the Bryan home.

The bowl is made of one piece of marble. Two rudely carved handles stand out, affording holes by which it can be raised or carried, while two troughlike furrows give facility for emptying it. A wide ledge runs around the rim, upon which rest the glasses while being filled. It holds eight or ten gallons of liquid.

Resting in its depths is a monster oak pestle, supposed to have been used in the old days as a lemon squeezer. It is cracked and lined and bears every mark of antiquity. It weighs three or four pounds, and at either end is shaped like a potato masher of ancient design.

A parchment, yellow with age and certifying to the authenticity of the bowl, is near at hand. This is signed by Mrs. Agnes Thurman, of Albemarle, Va., and recites that the bowl was once the property of T. Jefferson, and was purchased by the first husband of the affiant, John Rogers, of Albemarle. Rogers was one of the many Virginians, admirers of Jefferson, who journeyed to Monticello at the big vendue at which the personal effects of Jefferson were disposed of after his death in 1826.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

When did the death of Ainsworth R. Spofford, former Librarian of Congress, occur?

August 11, 1908.

THE OLD BURNHAM TAVERN BOUGHT BY D. A. R.'s.

Now Property of Hannah Weston Chapter, Machias, Me.

Title to the old Burnham Tavern in Machias, Me., recently has been conveyed to Hannah Weston Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, for its headquarters. It dates from 1770. Interior repairs have been made, with the old-time look preserved. The house contains ancient furniture and the old piano in the tavern is said to be one of the oldest pianos in the country. The lawn is being graded about the tavern and other improvements made which add much to the attractiveness of the place, and there is promise that in another Summer some lilies, poppies and other old fragrant flowers will grow there.

HISTORY IN PRIVATE GRAVEYARDS.

The spirit of independence and isolation extends in many of the old American families even to the tomb. An interesting monograph might be written on the private graveyards in some parts of the East. Among the shade-trees surrounding a house on the busy street, in the orchard behind a farmer's barn, and again in the depth of the wood, a few rude. unchiselled headstones, perhaps nearly hidden by tangled brush, reveal the spot where sleep the forefathers of the plantation. I came across such a burying ground not long ago. It was far from the traveled highway, far from the haunts of living men, among trees and grapevines, and blueberry bushes. The depression in the soil indicated that the perishable remains had long ago crumbled to dust, while a large hole burrowed in the earth showed where a woodchuck made its home among the bones of the forgotten dead. With reverent hand I cleared the leaves from about the primitive monuments, and sought for some word or letter that might tell who they were that lay beneath the silver birches, in the silent New England forest. But the stones. erect as when set by sorrowing friends two hundred years ago, bore neither trace nor mark. There were graves enough for a household, and likely a household was there. It may be a father who had fled from Old England to seek in the wilderness a place where he hight worship God according to the dictates of his heart; a Pilgrim wife and mother, whose gentle love mellowed and softened the harshness of frontier life. and sons and daughters, cut off before the growth of commerce tempted the survivors to the town, or the reports of new and fertile territories induced them to abandon the rugged but not ungrateful paternal fields.

With gentle step, so not to disturb the sacred stillness of the scene, I turned from the lonely graves, and I thought as I walked that these simple tombs in the bosom of nature well befitted those who dared the dangers of wild New England for freedom from the hollow forms of a mitred religion. —Columbian.

A NEW "HEADLESS HORSEMAN" BRIDGE

Structure at Tarrytown Made Famous by Ichabod Crane's Ride to Be Replaced by a Memorial to Washington Irving.

William Rockefeller has practically agreed upon the plans for a new "headless horseman's" bridge across the Pocantico River, and bids will be advertised for this week. It is estimated the bridge will cost $15,000, and it is to be the gift of Mr. Rockefeller to the village of North Tarrytown.

The bridge is to be known as the Washington Irving Memorial Bridge. It will be built of faced stone, 92 feet long and 50 feet wide, and will be much larger and handsomer than the old bridge. The latter is narrow and on a curve, and is considered a dangerous place for automobiles traveling on the Old Post road. The new bridge will be straight and the curve in the road will be eliminated.

The old bridge, made famous by Irving's tale of how Ichabod Crane was chased across it by the headless horseman, who, as he reached the bridge, threw his head at the badly scared Ichabod, has been visited by hundreds of thousands of tourists, and its picture has been printed in every land. The old bridge is gradually falling apart, and for some time has been considered unsafe. Mr. Rockefeller's project will be a great improvement to traffic, and the bridge will be a handsome memorial to the author of the Sleepy Hollow legend.

HENRY M. LESTER, THE BANKER

Other Officers Elected at Annual Meeting—Prominent New Rochelle Body Very Active.

(New Rochelle Standard.)

Henry M. Lester, President of the National City Bank, was re-elected president of the Huguenot Association of New Rochelle at the annual meeting. The other officers for the ensuing year are Thomas S. Drake, vice-president; George T. Davis, recording secretary; Morgan H. Seacord, corresponding secretary; Walter R. Selth, treasurer. Clarence S. Seacord, the former treasurer, resigned his office, owing to business appointments.

The members of the Executive Committee are Mrs. Willis Arthur Bentley, Miss Ethel Osborne Frantz, Charles Pryer, John F. Lambden and George F. Flandreaux.

The Board of Directors consists of Clarence S. Flendreaux, Charles Pryer, John F. Lambden, George T Davis and H. H. Todd.

The report of the House Committee was read by Miss Katherine J. C. Carville. The committee met monthly at the headquarters with the exception of October. In March, a "silver tea" was held by the committee, which proved a great success, at the house the many relics being inspected with interest by the visitors, $40.98 being realized. Since last December, 6.3? visitors have signed the register at the DeVeaux House, showing the interest the people take in the house and its history.

A wall box has been placed by the committee at the house for the contributions from visitors for the maintenance of the work.

The committee called especial attention to the efficient manner in which Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Archer had cared for the DeVeaux house in every particular.

The treasurer's report showed receipts of $194.30, and disbursements of $172.25, leaving a balance to credit of $22.05.

Henry M. Lester related some of his own personal incidents, while abroad as a delegate to the city of La Rochelle, and Charles Pryer, at a later meeting, will outline the travels of the delegates, giving a general outline of the trip.

SOUVENIR GAVEL FOR JUSTICE MORSCHAUSER.

(Poughkeepsie Eagle.)

County Clerk Cyrus M. Crum, of Rockland County, has presented to Justice Morschauser a quaint souvenir in the form of a home made gavel used by Justice Dyckman upon his first visit to Rockland County to hold court as Justice of the Supreme Court on May 1, 1876. The gavel is a plain stick of old hickory wood, whittled down from a section of a wagon spoke into a stick a little over a foot long, of oblong shape, about half by three quarters of an inch in diameter.

On the stick is this inscription written plainly in ink: "Gavel used by Judge Dyckman upon his first visit to Rockland County to hold Court as Justice of the Supreme Court, May 1. 1876."

The handwriting is that of Justice Dyckman, who was one of the associates of Justice Barnard on the Supreme Court bench in this district.

The home-made gavel has on each end the rougly carved outlines of a human face.

The gavel came into the possession of County Clerk Cyrus M. Crum, of Rockland County, who presented it to Judge Morschauser. Mr. Crum has written on it this inscription:

"Possessed by me as a memento of the event from that time. Presented to Judge Morschauser, Nov. 17, 1911. Dated, Nov. 17, 1911. Cyrus M. Crum County Clerk."

A PHRASE THAT MADE DULUTH AND KNOTT FAMOUS.

James Proctor Knott, ex-Governor of Kentucky, and for many years a member of Congress from that State, was the author of a phrase that made him famous in a speech he delivered against the improvement of the harbor of Duluth, Minn. In phrasing his opposition to the measure, he used this figure: "Duluth, the Zenith City of the unsalted sea." Governor Knott was born in the Blue Grass State in 1830, and died at Lebanon, in that commonwealth, June 18, 1911. For years he was a professor in Centre College.

THE PAY OF ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.

The pay of army officers in active service, in most of the ranks, exceeds that of the navy in corresponding positions. Beginning at the foot of the list, the salaries, according to rank, are as follows:

Army.	
Second Lieutenant	$1,500
First Lieutenant	1,600
Captain	2,000
Major	2,500
Lieutenant-Colonel	3,000
Colonel	3,500
Brigadier General	5,500
Major General	7,500
Lieutenant General	11,000
General	13,000
Navy.	
Esign	$1,200
Lieutenant, Jun. Grade	1,800
Lieutenant	2,400
Lieut. Commander	2,800
Commander	3,500
Captain	4,500
Commodore	5,000
Rear Admiral	6,000
Vice-Admiral	9,000
Admiral	13,000

The private papers of John Leeds Bozman, a Maryland historian, who lived near Easton in that State, have been added to the Library of Congress. A high value is placed on them by antiquarians and historians.

OUR FAMOUS JUDICIAL OFFICIALS

Men Who Have Been prominent Figures in Our History—Many of Them Great Lawyers.

(Alvah P. French.)

Already we have a miniature "Hall of Fame" in the County Court House at White Plains, and in due course there will be a large number of men whose portraits in oil should grave the walls of this building as inspiring examples of those whom the people in their sovereign capacity elevate for the moment to execute their wills.

We now find upon the walls of this structure the portraits of William Jay, a son of Chief Justice John Jay (who was elected the second Governor of the Empire State), chosen County Judge November, 1820; Nehemiah Brown, of Rye, Associate Justice of Sessions, 1820; Robert Stuart Hart, the first elected Judge, 1846; Lewis C. Platt, Judge of the Surrogate's Court, 1846; William Henry Robertson, County Judge, 1856; William Warbruton Scrugham, Supreme Court Judge, 1859; Owen Tristam Coffin, Surrogate, 1871; Jackson O. Dykman, Supreme Court Justice, 1875; Theodore Hannibal Silkman, Surrogate, 1895.

But this is only a beginning. As those dead and others living will in the course of time pass over the Great Divide, there will be those after them who will take due note of their abilities and some day place prominently tablets as appropriate memorials to their worth and works.

Republics may be ungrateful, but Westchester County never.

DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION TO RAISE FLAG

Parade Precedes Exercises—Elks Company L, Grand Army, Spanish War Veterans, Boy Scouts and School Children to March to Chatterton Hill.

(White Plains Record.)

The White Plains Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, has all the plans completed for the raising of a handsome American flag on the flagpole which the Chapter has erected on Chatterton Hill. The flag will be raised tomorrow, Saturday afternoon, Oct. 28, and the exercises will be preceded with a parade in which a number of patriotic orders will participate. Saturday will mark the 135th anniversary of the Battle of White Plains, and the Chapter considered that it would only be fitting to raise the flag on this day, and to that end they asked the people of the village to aid them.

The parade will start from the armory on South Broadway at 2:30 p. m. sharp, and the exercises at the flag pole will start at 3 o'clock.

The formation of the parade is as follows:

Platoon of Police under command of Capt. J. H. Harmon.
Marshal James M. McCullough and Aides.
Company L Band.
Company L, 49th Separate Company 10th Regiment, N. G., N. Y.
Cromwell Post, G. A. R., No. 466
Thomas H. Fitzgerald Camp, Spanish War Veterans.
White Plains Lodge, B. P. O. Elks No. 535.
Westchester County Historical Society.
Boy Scouts.
Grace Church Cadets.
Children of the Public and Parochial Schools.
White Plains Chapter, D. of A. R., in decorated autos.

The exercises at the flag pole will not last more than an hour, and the program is as follows:

Invocation ....Rev. F. B. Van Kleeck
"America" .....By Audience
Address ..... Frederic S. Barnum
Raising Flag .....Mrs. P. B. Parker
Salute ..... Company L
"Star Spangled Banner"..Co. L Band
Greetings from State Regent....
Mrs. Joseph H. Wood
Address. . . . . .
Village President John J. Brown
"Columbia".....Audience and Band
Benediction....Rev. F. S. Hunnewell

If the weather be stormy the program will be carried out in the armory. The public is invited to the ceremony.

The route of the parade is as follows: From armory up South Broadway to Railroad avenue, to Battle avenue, to Chatterton Parkway, to site of flagpole.

The school children will carry flags as will each member of the Elks. Co members will be in full dress uniform, while the Elks will repeat the part the members took in the parade held at Atlantic City during the national convention of the order. The members have been requested to wear dark clothes and derby hats. All the features of the Atlantic City parade will be carried out, including the "Spirit of '76," which attracted so much attention on that occasion.

A MANUFACTURER FILES PETITION.

Benjamin Mills, formerly a manufacturer of Port Chester, N. Y., has filed a petition, with liabilities of $29,108, and nominal assets of $38,500. Among the secured creditors are the First National Bank, of Port Chester, $17,525; Mutual Trust Company, Port Chester, $2,423; Greenwich Trust Company, Greenwich, Conn., $1,500, and J. W. McCarty, Port Chester, $3,270.

New York Times, Dec. 17th

THE ANNE HUTCHINSON TABLET.

In the First Church, Unitarian, Berkeley and Marlboro streets, Moston, is to be found a tablet to Anne Hutchinson, a "Breeder of Heresies," who was killed by Indians and died at Pelham, Westchester County, New York. It bears the following inscription:

. . . . . .
. This tablet is placed here .
. in honor of .
. Anne Hutchinson, .
. Born in Lincolnshire, Eng- .
. land, about 1592. .
. Received into the Member- .
. ship of this Church 1634. .
. Banished from Massachu- .
. setts by Decree of Court .
. 1637. .
. Killed by the Indians at .
. Pelham, N. Y., 1643. .
. A "Breeder of Heresies," .
. of ready wit and bold spirit. .
. She was a persuasive advo- .
. cate of the Right of Inde- .
. pendent Jndgment. .
. . . . . .

Prior to her death she journeyed north into the Town of North Castle, and a cave is pointed out not far from the State road where for a time she found shelter.

PHILADELPHIA THE CENTRE OF COLONIAL AND REVOLUTIONARY PROPAGANDA.

When William Penn, the benignant, came ashore from his ship, the "Welcome," in front of the Blue Anchor Inn, upon the shoreward front of his capital, he found there a spunky little community with a chin upon its shoulders for all occasions.

The subsequent infusion of peaceful Quaker blood modified, but never quenched, this inherent tendency for taking a hand in the upsetting of old and worn-out methods in favor of something better.

Philadelphia thus became the logical centre of colonial development and revolutionary propaganda.

These things made the State House, built as the seat of Provincial government; Carpenters' Hall, a guild-house of a worthy trade; the Betsy Ross residence, where a demure Quaker seamstress lived, and nearby Valley Forge, all priceless symbols of the liberty of the whole nation.

Yearly these venerated buildings are visited by thousands from distant parts of the country and of the outside world.

HOW THE HEATHCOTE LANDS WERE SURVEYED AND SOLD.

Charles Webb, one of the earliest surveyors of the Province and State of New York, was appointed by a commission to survey the holdings of Captain Caleb Heathcote in what afterward became the County of Westchester in the State of New York. He did this work under oath, and was assisted by Joseph Purdy and Gilbert Robinson as chain bearers. The "flag carrier" was Doty Doughty. The survey was begun in June, 1774, and was completed in the following August. The map, field books and journals of the Commissioners were duly signed in triplicate, one copy of each of which was filed in the office of the Secretary of the Province, one in the Clerk's office of Westchester County, and one retained by the owners. The balloting for the lots as surveyed took place on October 11, 1774, at Hull's Hotel, Broadway, New York City.

John Wallis, a boy, blindfolded drew the numbers of the lots and the names of the parties to whom they fell. These tickets bore either the name of "Anne de Lancey" or the words "The Heirs of Lewis Johnston.' The proceedings were afterward approved and the signature of John Harris Cruger, as the Councillor of the Province, present.

Maurice Baring's Fine Sonnet

NOTE.—Among the foremost living English poets, and one fittingly ranked with William Watson, Alfred Noyes, Richard Le Gallienne and Arthur Christopher Benson, is the Hon. Maurice Baring, fourth son of Lord Revelstoke. Baring was born in 1874. He was educated at Eston School and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He has been in the English Diplomatic Service, and also has served as a special correspondent from various European and Asiatic points to the London Morning Post. He has published several books, including prose, poetry, and one play. His book of "Collecred Poems," just issued, contains some of the finest verse published in a quarter of a century. We cull from that volume an exquisite sonnet, a poem whose perfection would have been a credit to Keats, Coleridge or Tennyson. If the readers of the Westchester County Magazine believe that great verse is no longer written, we would call their attention to the below.

Vale

By Maurice Baring

I am forever haunted by one dread,
That I may suddenly be swept away,
Nor have the leave to see you, and to say
Good-bye; then this is what I would have said:
I have loved summer, and the longest day;
The leaves of June, the slumberous film of heat,
The bees, the swallow, and the waving wheat,
The whistling of the mowers in the hay.
I have loved words which lift the soul with wings,
Words that are windows to eternal things.
I have loved souls that to themselves are true,
Who cannot stoop and know not how to fear,
Yet hold the talisman of pity's tear:
I have loved these because I have loved you.

—From the "Collected Poems" of Hon. Maurice Baring.

MONUMENT TO KOSCIUSKO.

Polish Societies Plan One at City of Yonkers.

A movement to erect a monument in Yonkers, to the memory of the great Polish patriot, General Kosciusko, is under way. Sixteen Polish societies are co-operating in the undertaking, and as the Polish people are known to be generous to a degree in matters involving their patriotism and national pride, the memorial will be a magnificent contribution to the several public monuments in this city which are either erected or planned for.

The statue, which will be a life size representation of Kosciusko, will be placed in enclosure in front of the old Copcutt mansion, which was converted, some time ago, into a parochial school for the children of St. Casimir's parish. The formal unveiling will take place on next Memorial Day, and will be the occasion of festivities in which the city officials and Polish citizens of nation wide fame, will participate.

The pedestal of the statue will be seven feet in length and will be of granite. The figure, which will be cast in bronze, will be six feet high. The statue will be cast in Italy.

All of the societies that are raising the funds are identified with St. Casimir's Church, the pastor of which, the Rev. Father Dworzack, has been largely instrumental in forwarding the movement.

This undertaking is one upon which Americans generally as well as Polish-American citizens can look with pride, for, as all students of history are aware, General Kosciusko not only fought and died in the noble effort to free his native land, but he rendered invaluable aid to the American cause in the Revolution in many a hard fought field.—Yonkers Herald.

SOUTH CAROLINA AND CHARLESTON'S EARLY GLORY.

About the middle of the eighteenth century South Carolina contributed one-sixth to the whole foreign trade of the American colonies. Charleston was by far the richest seaport in the southern part of America, and a contemporary visitor, Josiah Quincy, recorded that in grandeur the city surpassed all that he had ever seen or expected to see on this side of the Atlantic. In 1774 Charleston established a Chamber of Commerce, but many years previously its shipping interests had attained remarkable proportions. In 1765 there were cleared from this single seaport 360 vessels besides 40 from Beaufort and 24 from Georgetown.

THE "GERMAN FLATS" AND THE PALATINATES.

The "German Flats" represented the level meadows along the southern side of the Mohawk River in the State of New York. These were settled by immigrants from the Lower Palatinate of the Rhine. Nicholas Herkimer, who was mortally wounded at Oriskany, was the most celebrated general of the Palatines. There was also a celebrated Palatinate settlement on the Schoharie River, New York. Many of the early immegrants came to America without means, and were often sold at auction, especially in Philadelphia, to serve for a term of years. It was in this way it came to pass they received the name of "redemptioners."

CENTENARIAN NEWSPAPERS.

There are 55 dailies and 27 weeklies, 22 of which are published in New England, 38 in the middle Atlantic States, 9 in Ohio, 1 in Indiana, 11 south of Mason and Dixon's line, and 1 west of the Mississippi, that are 100 years old or older.

Westchester County Magazine

VOLUME VIII. FEBRUARY, 1912 NUMBER 5.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED HOSPITAL

PREPARED BY MRS. HENRY L. RAYMOND

A PAPER THAT SHOULD BE READ AND FILED AWAY

THE IMPORTANT WORK CARRIED ON BY PUBLIC SPIRITED WOMEN

In the year 1889, on February 8th, a company of fourteen ladies met at the residence of Mrs. Harvey Clark, No. 342 Westchester avenue, Port Chester, New York, for the purpose of organizing a society for hospital work. There were present:

Mrs. H. M. Root, Mrs. John H. Clapp, Mrs. Henry A. Dickinson, Mrs. William J. Tingue, Mrs. Harvey Clark, Mrs. James W. Quintard, Mrs. William Banks, Mrs. Charles Valentine, Mrs. Frank House, Mrs J. H. Hunt, Mrs. Frank Osborn, Mrs. William Haviland, Mrs. J. W. Bowden, Miss A. O. Dickinson.

Mrs. H. M. Root was elected chairman of the meeting. The name "Ladies' Hospital Association" was unanimously adopted, and a committee appointed to draft suitable constitution and by-laws. The first officials were:

President, Mrs. H. M Root; Vice-President, Mrs. John H. Clapp; Secretary, Mrs. Henry A. Dickinson; Treasurer, Mrs. William J. Tingue.

Meetings were held weekly at the homes of the members, and from the proceeds of cake sales, fairs and entertainments, the sick and needy of the village were supplied medical aid, nursing and the common necessities of life, at their homes, upon the recommendation of an investigating committee.

The first money donations for the work were given by Mr. Joseph Park, $100; Mr. Charles Mallory, $100, and Mrs. R. K. Satterlee, $100.

From a charity ball was received $721, from a lawn fete at Mrs. Root's, $270; from a garden party at Mrs. Dickinson's, $185, etc., etc., until there was a balance of $2,000 in the treasury. In June, on account of a difference of opinion regarding the custody of papers belonging to the Association, the resignations of the following ladies were accepted:

Mrs. Clapp, Mrs. Tingue, Mrs. Valentine, Mrs. Hunt, Mrs. Banks, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Bowden, Mrs. Osborn, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Quintard.

At a meeting held November 1st, the former society was dissolved and merged into a new society under the original name, "Ladies' Hospital Association," and the following officers elected: President, Mrs. H. M. Root, Vice-President, Mrs. George F. Damon; Secretary, Mrs. Henry A. Dickinson; Treasurer, Mrs. Augustus M. Husted.

A charter was applied for allowing for eleven Trustees, and the meetings were held monthly at the homes of the members.

A medical staff composed of Drs. Edward F. Matthews, Clarkson S. Mead and John C. White was formed, and two rooms over Scott's store, corner of North Main street and Willett avenue, hired at $13 per month, which allowed for two bads and a meeting room. The first patients were Mary Myers, treated for two weeks, and two men, both burned in the foundry, cared for at their homes until cured Frank Clements was paid $1 for carrying the food to the sick. Mrs. S. A. Davis, of Rye, was engaged as hospital nurse at $8.00 per week, without board. The Town at this time appropriated $10 for use of the sick poor.

With the increasing demands for hospital care, the necessity for larger quarters became urgent, and a house in Foningo Dale, owned by James Wear, was rented, for one year, with the privilege of extending the time, at $25 per month. The first floor was used for hospital purposes with four beds and a meeting room, and the second floor was occupied by Mrs. Woodcock aand family, her services as purse offsetting the rent. There being no bath tub in the house, Mrs. Joseph Fowler donated a portable tub for hospital use. Through the intercession of Mr. George Carpenter, Supervisor, the appropriation from the Town was now increased to $250. In 1892 it became $500; in 1897, $750; in 1902, $1,000, and in 1908, through an act of Legislature, it became $1,500 on the subscription list.

The owners of the property refusing to further rent their building for hospital purposes, the necessity of owning and controlling a permanent hospital property was apparent, and a building fund was started in 1892 through subscription books taken by the members of the Board. Acting under the legal advice of Mr. Maurice Dillon and the co-operation of the Advisory Board, composed of Mr. John F. Mills, Mr. John W. Lounsbury, Mr. Herman Marshall, Mr. John W. Diehl, Mr. Noah Loder and Mr. Joseph Marshall, a joint meeting was held at the Savings Bank in March, 1894, and negotiations made through Mr. Wilfred Purdy, agent, to purchase from the Jared Pack Estate the property on the corner of Smith and William streets for hospital use. The price paid was $7,500—$2,500 was paid in cash and a mortgage of $5,000 given Miss Sarah Peck, of Rye

In 1896, Mr. Joseph Park donated the lot adjoining on William street, and a strip of land was purchased from the William P. Abendroth Estate for $200, to straighten the western boundary line. This gave a frontage of about $200 feet on William street and about $200 feet on Smith street. The grounds were graded and a re-

taining wall with a high board fence built on that side.

The house was remodeled and renovated, a system of hot water heating installed, at a cost of $600, and electric lights placed in the operating room. Most of the furniture, chairs and hospital beds were donated by individuals and shops. A glass case with surgical instruments was purchased through the efforts of the Board, and a large sign with the name of the hospital in gold lettering, donated by Fred Ponty. An ambulance, costing about $550, was obtained through private subscriptions, and it was taken out and cared for by Victor Kocher at $50 per year. The Merritt Bottling Works furnishing the horse without charge.

Two lots on South Regent street, purchased as an investment, were sold at public auction for $1,200.

In June, 1900, the mortgage of $5,000 held by Miss S. Peck was paid off, leaving the property free and clear. In the same year a mortgage of $3,000 was taken on the property at Rye, belonging to Mr. O. J. Ferguson. This he paid off in March, 1908.

In 1893 a private bed was furnished, and the sum of $100 paid annually to the Hospital by an unnamed friend, that it might be named "Wina."

In 1901, Mrs. Charles Tilford furnished and contributed $100 annually for the Tilford room

In 1901, Mrs. Charles Mallory furnished a semi-private room with two beds, and continues to give $100 annually for the Frances room in memory of her mother, Mrs. Frances Dimond. Both Mr. and Mrs. Mallory have been generous contributors to the hospital since its organization, actively interested in its welfare. Mrs. Mallory is now a member of the Board of Managers, and Mr. Mallory a member of the Finance Committee of the new hospital.

In 1902, Mrs. Marion Story gave $5,000 to the building fund, and donated $500 annually to that fund until her removal to the city in 1906. She was an active member of the Board of Managers up to that time. Mr. Story also gave $500 to the fund.

In 1906, Mrs. William G. Nichols gave $5,000 to the building fund, and has given $100 annually since that time. She has also generously provided most of the new furnishings for the Nurses' Home, and is a valuer member of the Board of Managers.

In 1907, Mr. Joseph Milbank made a proposition to become one of ten persons to give $5,000 each to the building fund for the new hospital. Mr. Charles Mallory kas the first to subscribe $5,000 under the offer, and was soon followed by Mr. Robert Bruce, of Greenwich, and Mr. George D. Barron, of Rye, with $5,000 each. The proposition has been met, as will be found annually.

One of the most valued friends of the hospital in the early stages of its history was Mr. Joseph Park. He gave the first money donation of $100, which so encouraged the hearts of the workers, and made the first payment of $1,000 on the mortgage. Afterward, he presented a deed of the lot adjoining the hospital property, and contributed largely toward the laying out of the grounds and building the walls and fences. His interest continued until the time of his death in 1903, and the Board of Managers felt the loss of a benefactor and kind friend.

Mr. and Mrs. William P. Abendroth and family were also numbered among the earliest friends of the hospital. Mrs. Abendroth was one of the charter members of the Association, and Mr. Abendroth was an honorary member at the time of his death in 1898. With kind thoughtfulness he gave a substantial expression of their interest by leaving a bequest of $5,000 to the "Ladies' Hospital Association."

Mr. and Mrs. John F. Mills were actively interested in the early work.

Mrs. Mills was a charter member and Mr. Mills a valued member of the Advisory Board, at the time of his death in 1901. Mr. E. Leviness, who passed away the same year, was also a warm friend and generous contributor to the cause.

Mrs. H. M. Root, the first President of the hospital, devoted much of her time and energy to building the foundation for a high standard of hospital work, and labored zealously to promote a popular interest, and to increase its usefulness in the community. On account of failing health, she resigned as Presideut, but was elected and remained an Honorary President until her death. Her last days were spent in Germany with her daughter, Mrs. William M. Church and family, and in 1900 her remains were brought to Woodlawn Cemetery for interment. She was succeeded in office by Mrs. Joseph Marshall, who was elected President in 1894. Being unable to attend the meetings regularly on account of ill health, Mrs. Marshall resigned in 1896, and was succeeded by Mrs. William T. Kelley, whose very successful administration continued until 1903, when Mrs. Henry L. Raymond, the present incumbent, was elected President.

Mrs. John W. McCarty, one of the charter members, was also one of the most ardent workers of the early days. After a short illness, she passed to her reward in 1898.

A loving tribute must here be paid to Mrs. T. J. Blain, a most faithful Corresponding Secretary for many years, and a zealous worker until her death in 1902.

Mrs. W. E. Ward and her daughter, Mrs. E. S. Jones, a member of the Board of Managers, were also among the sincere friends, whose hearty cooperation and generous support, which could always be depended upon, gave encouragement to many undertakings. So, likewise, was Mrs. Emily Ferris, a member of the Board, who passed to her reward in 1905.

Other charter members who aided in establishing the early history and success of the hospital by their earnest efforts and fidelity to the cause were Mrs. Henry A. Kelley, Mrs. Charles Lambert, Mrs. John Diehl, Mrs. H. L. Marshall and Mrs. William Hyler. They performed efficiently the duties of the various offices to which they were elected, at different times, always serving conscientiously for the best interests of the Association. Mrs. R. B. M. Cook, Miss L. M. Horton and Mrs. A. V. Whiteman were also among the first charter members.

Mrs. B. S. Mellor was a kind friend and benefactor of the early days. She contributed generously of her means, was actively interested in the meetings, and in all the affairs of the hospital. The ambulance was maintained at her expense for a number of years, and in 1898 she presented the Association with a beautiful large silk flag.

Mrs. Sarah E. Sackett and family were among the first active members who contributed regularly and generously to the support of the cause. Mrs. Sackett continued to encourage the workers at fairs and sales, both by her presence and liberal patronage, until her death in 1910.

Miss Jane E. Lester rendered most faithful service as matron and head nurse at the hospital for twelve years, resigning in 1911, to take up a specialty.

After the death of Dr. Matthews and the resignation of Dr. White, a new staff was formed with Dr. N. J. Sands, Chief-of-staff, and Drs. C. S. Mead, B. J. Sands, Carl Wolff, William Sheehan, E. A. Quinlan, Daniel Griffen, John J. Lewin and Georgiana Sands.

In 1908, the Homeopathic School of Medicine was admitted and all legal medical practitioners were invited to bring their patients to the hospital. Some of the physicians resigned, others were added, and the present

staff is composed of Drs. Carl Wolff, William Sheehan, E. A. Quinlan, H. A. Layles, Charles Walker, O. J. Stafford, G. E. Thomas, R. S. Webbe, F. B. Baldwin, J. H. Buntzer, J. F. White, and L. E. Peeler, with a staff of consultants and specialists from the New York City hospitals.

In 1909, the villages of Rye and Harrison united their hospital interests with Port Chester. A new charter was applied for, and the name of the hospital changed to "United Hospital," Port Chester, New York, governed by a Board of thirty women managers, with the following officers:

President, Mrs. Henry L. Raymond; First Vice-President, Mrs. H. M. Henderson; Second Vice-President, Mrs. George D. Barron; Third Vice-President, Mrs. George F. Chamberlain; Secretary, Mrs. Thomas J. Blain; Assistant Secretary, Mrs. John Schick; Financial Secretary, Mrs. Henry Kelley; Treasurer, Mrs. John Diehl.

The Board of Managers is as follows:

Term Expiring in 1912: Mrs. Thomas J. Blain, Mrs. John Diehl, Mrs. William G. Nichols, Mrs. Henry L. Raymond, Mrs. Daniel Seybel, Mrs. William N. Slater, Mrs. Frank Ryan, Mrs. Fred Wheeler, Mrs. John Schick.

Term Expiring in 1913: Mrs. George Chamberlain, Mrs. Hanford M. Senderson, Mrs. Henry A. Kelley, Mrs. Charles Mallory, Mrs. William Hyler, Mrs. William Remsen, Mrs. Van Wyck Wickes, Mrs. Douglas Birnie.

Term Expiring in 1911: Mrs. George D. Parron, Mrs. Richard Burdsall, Mrs. Samuel Comly, Mrs. Eric Ericsson, Miss Anna S. Wilson, Mrs. Charles Lambert, Mrs. John C. White, Mrs. George Noyes, Mrs. Everett Crawford, Mrs. George A. Slater.

In 1909, a new property of about ten acres on the corner of Boston Post road and High street was purchased for $45,000; $30,000 was paid in cash, and three notes of $5,000 each, at 5 per cent., were given to Mr. William H. Macy, Jr., of Harrison. These notes were paid off and Mr. Macy subscribed $15,000 to the new hospital. Mr. Percy Griffen, of New York City, was chosen architect for a brick building with limestone trimmings to cost not over $60,000.

The Finance Committee, composed of Mr. Nicholas F. Palmer, chairman; Mr. George D. Barron, Mr. George F. Chamberlain, Mr. Charles Mallory, Mr. Ellwood Burdsall, Mr. John Schick, Mr. Frederick S. Wheeler, and Mr. D. E. Seybel, have rendered valuable assistance through their efforts and careful manipulation of the funds for the new building. Under their able management a complete up-to-date hospital will be built, which shall stand a monument to the villages of Port Chester, Rye and Harrison, and be a power for good to the community. Through its ministrations the sick and afflicted shall rise up to bless the memory of all whose hearts were moved with love and sympathy to undertake the building of this hospital.

JENNIE V. RAYMOND,
President of the United Hospital,
Port Chester, New York.

¶ The printed page exceeds all other means of salesmanship.

A STATUE OF GOVERNOR JACOB LEISLER

SCULPTOR SHOWS A MODEL OF WAX

Represents Leisler in Costume of Seventeenth Century, With Scarf of Office Across His Breast—Huguenot Chapter, Daughters of Revolution, Elects Officers.

(New Rochelle Standard.)

The annual meeting of Huguenot Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, was held at the residence of Mrs. J. M. Carville, 257 Webster avenue, New Rochelle, Tuesday, Jan. 9th, and the following officers were elected: Miss Kathryn J. C. Carville, Regent; Mrs. N. C. Fonda, First Vice-Regent; Mrs. C. F. Shumway, Second Vice-Regent; Mrs. T. E. Conklin, Treasurer; Miss Florence Crosby, Recording Secretary, and Miss Harriet Husted, Corresponding Secretary. The Rev. Charles F. Canedy was reappointed Chaplain, which position he has held ever since the organization of the chapter.

After the business meeting, Mrs. N. C. Fonda and Mrs. C. F. Shumway presided at the tea table, and Solon H. Borglum, the sculptor, showed a model sketch of wax, 30 inches tall, of the statue of Governor Leisler, which the chapter proposes to erect shortly. The sketch was greatly admired and approved by the committee. It represents Leisler in the costume of the seventeenth century, with his scarf of office across his breast and a long cloak over his shoulders. His right hand rests on a staff, and his left hand holds a roll of deeds. He is looking out over the land he is about to deed to the Huguenots.

The statute will be completed in bronze, and will be an ornament of which the city may well be proud.

The first president of the Helen Seavey Quilting Party, an auxiliary of the Paul Jones Club, Sons of the American Revolution, of Portsmouth, N. H., was Mrs. W. O. Junkins.

ORIGINAL DEED TO NEWROCHELLE FOUND

Lord John Pell Sold to Jacob Leisler who afterward transfered the 6,000 acres to Huguenot Refugees.

The Huguenot Association of New Rochelle has secured the original deed of the 6,000 acres of land delivered by John Pell, Lord of the Manor of Pelham, and Rachael, his wife, to Jacob Leisler, then acting Governor of the Province of New York, who, in turn, sold it to the Huguenot refugees from France for the same price that he paid.

The deed, which is on a large sheet of parchment bearing the signature of John Pell, the mark of his wife, and the names of five witnesses, together with the seals of the Pells, was purchased by Henry M. Lester, President of the Huguenot Association, from William D. Bonnett, of North avenue, New Rochelle, a descendant of a Huguenot family.

A few days ago Mr. Bonnett was cleaning out an old desk bequeathed to him by his grandfather, intending to have it restored, and opened the panel of a secret compartment. In this compartment was the deed, in an excellent state of preservation, after 223 years.

The parchment bears date "the twentieth day of September, in the first year of the reign of our sovereign Lord and Lady, William and Mary, King and Queen of England, and in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred and eighty-nine."

As payment for the land, Mr. Leisler, according to the deed, gave "one thousand six hundred and seventy-five pounds, and agrees to give to John Pell, his heirs or assigns, one fat calf on every four and twentieth day of June yearly and every year forever (if demanded)."

DESCENDANTS OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY INDIANS.

The New York State Archaeologist, Arthur C. Parker, reports that at the convention of the Society of American Indians, held in Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 12-17, 1911, were several descendants of Westchester County Indians. These live among the Wisconsin Oneidas, and still claim their descent from the Mohicans, once populating old Westchester, but who, as the white settlers increased, were pushed northward, until many of these Indians settled, with others, in and near Stockbridge, Berkshire County, Mass. All the red men gathered there were termed by the whites as Stockbridge Indians European settlement of the country kept driving the Indians westward, until they became amalgamated with tribes of the Western States.

TOM PAINE'S HOME NOW MEMORIAL.

HENRY M. LESTER GIVES PROPERTY.

DeVeaux Park and House Now in Possession of Huguenot Association.

(New Rochelle Pioneer.)

That Henry M. Lester has formally presented DeVeaux Park and the DeVeaux House, with the pergola at the entrance to Broadview, to the Huguenot Association of this city was reported by James S. Haviland, President of the Association, at its quarterly meeting on Thursday evening of last week.

The property is valued at $10,000. The plot contains one and a half acres, a small lake and the ancient house of Frederick DeVeaux, at one time owned and occupied by Thomas Paine. It is a public museum and visited by people from all over the country. The pergola, at the entrance of Broadview, is on the property On the southern triangle will, probably, be placed the Leisler monument, to be erected by Huguenot Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Lester for his generosity.

GOV. PENNYPACKER'S PRAISE OF ROOSEVELT ON BATTLEFIELD OF GETTYSBURG IN 1904.

No other President has so stood for that which, after all, typifies our life – the sweep of the winds over broad prairies, the snow-capped mountains and the rushing rivers, the sequoia trees, the exuberance of youth conscious of red blood, energy and power painting our bow of promise as does Theodore Roosevelt. He has hunted in our woods, he has enriched our literature, he has ridden in the face of the enemy, he has maintained our ideals. Upon this day, devoted to the memories of the heroic dead in Pennsylvania a sad Decoration Day the achievements of the prolific past and the promise of the teeming future confront each other. Today for the first time Theodore Roosevelt treads the field made immortal by the sword of George Gordon Meade and hallowed by the prose dirge of Abraham Lincoln. Gov. Pennypacker.

George Washington was the first officer to reach the rank of Lieutenant-General.

A REFUGE FOR THE RELIGIOUSLY OPPRESSED.

New Netherland in its early history was a refuge for the religiously oppressed. The Dutch were exceedingly liberal, and the English did not depart from their example, hence the presence of a mixed population which has obtained to this day. Under the Dutch, many creeds were represented: Walloons, Huguenots, Roman Catholics, Lutheran, Quakers, Jews, Waldenses, and Palatines.

THE CRITICAL MOMENT OF A NATIONAL CONVENTION.

(Murat Halstead.)

There comes a time in each convention when the great events are in doubt, that is thrilling, and there is first a deep stillness, then a low hum like that of high steam. It is when the call of States comes on a test question, or for the nomination of a President. The time for talking is over—there is a rush, for the hour for action has come. The secretary, selected for his ringing voice, stands just below the presiding officer, with an alphabetically arranged list of States, and the number of delegates and the electoral vote of each in his hand, and the chairman says, "The secretary will call the roll of States." There is something impressive in the sound; and the simple words, "call the roll of States," though often repeated, do not lose their grandeur.

Then the Secretary always calls first the beautiful, resounding name, "Alabama," and if he does it well, as he generally does, there is in it surprising music. There is offered a greater chance for elocution in the delivery of the name "Pennsylvania" than any other. There is rare resonance in it. New York means so much that the sharp syllables have significance. There seems to be something more in South Carolina by the sound than in any other Southern State, notwithstanding the crowd of memories that arise with Virginia, and the lyrical qualities of Tennessee and Kentucky and Louisiana. Ohio affords the secretary a rolling opportunity that he does not fail to improve, giving his strength freely to both "o's". The Northwestern States have great gifts in names. Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, are all good! and Indiana and Illinois, when well spoken, seem adapted to glorious echoes; "Colorado" has the muisc and color of sonorous old Spain; but there is a special splendor in California and Oregon that lingers and is a spell; and one has to think of the Pacific Ocean, and "where rolls the Oregon"; and American pride is awakened with a new sense of the majesty of the nation; and all the States seem truly to shine as stars—an illustrious constellation fretting the firmament with golden fire.

The State D. A. R., of Louisiana, maintains an alcove in the Howard Library, New Orleans, as a rendezvous and museum.

The Rhode Island Citizens Historical Association was organized March 15, 1883. The object of the society is to collect, collate, preserve and print historical and genealogical material, and to encourage historical study and research.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH.

At the Christmas Conference held in Lovely Lane Chapel, Baltimore, 1784, the American followers of the Rev. John Wesley organized the Methodist Episcopal Church in America. A suitable tablet now marks the spot. The inscription reads as follows:

Upon this site stood,
From 1774 to 1786,
The Lovely Lane Meeting House,
In which was organized,
December, 1784,
The Methodist Episcopal Church in
the United States of America.

South Carolina, before 1735; it antedated the one in Philadelphia, and probably was the first opened in the country.

"Pritish Florida," an abortive colony, existed but twenty years. Only at rare intervals will one find any mention of this effort at colonization in what is now the State of Florida.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY MAGAZINE.

ESTABLISHED 1907

AN HISTORICAL, COMMERCIAL AND SOCIAL PUBLICATION

¶ You need it in your family circle. ¶ Every number is of intrinsic value and at the year-end you have an invaluable volume for binding and adding to your library.

THE COPY TEN CENTS THE YEAR ONE DOLLAR

ALVAH P. FRENCH, President-Treasurer
ALBERT J. SCHLINGER, Superintendent

Entered as second class mail matter October 24, 1908, at the Post Office at White Plains, N. Y., under the act of Congress, March 3, 1879. *Copyrighted.*

Editorial---Tabloids---Suggestions

PARABLES OF 1912.

If you toot your little tooter
And then lay aside your horn,
There's not a soul in ten short days
Will know that you were born.

The man who advertises
With a short and sudden jerk,
Is the one who blames the editor
Because it doesn't work.

But the man who gets the business,
And who makes his business pay,
Is the fellow with the adlet
That you read from day to day.

We can help you toot your trumpet,
We can bring the people in,
We can help you build your business,
Are you ready to begin?

Moral—He who toots his little trumpet
Can withstand a sudden shock,
For, like the man in Scripture,
He builds his business on a rock.

To those who saw Daniel Webster in his prime he made a godlike impression. He was once referred to by Lord Brougham, of England, as a "steam engine in breeches."

Stick to your natural bent. To sidestep and experiment is often to fail miserably.

THE OLD TAUNT OF CAVALIER AND ROUNDHEAD.

Half a century ago, in the days when the people of the slave States and those of the free States found it difficult to think justly or to speak kindly of one another, one used to hear sweeping generalities. On the one hand, it was said that Southerners were the descendants of Cavaliers, and therefore presumably of gentle blood, while Northerners were the descendants of Roundheads, and therefore presumably of ignoble origin. John Fiske.

LINCOLN.

He was great not because remote, but because so close. He was so common he became the most uncommon man in our time. He was so human he grew almost divine. He was so meek he seems a king of men. He was so poor he has all the riches of our love. James A. Edgerton.

Wise men make mistakes, but wise men do not persist in them.

"Stonewall" Jackson's name was Thomas Jonathan Jackson.

A TRIBUTE TO JUSTIN WINSOR.

In 1877, Justin Winsor came to Harvard, and so long as he lived he was the greatest force for historical learning in his university. This remarkable man in many ways resembled Sparks; he was a great organizer, and as librarian of the Boston Public Library and of the Harvard College Library, furnished models to the world of libraries in which the main purpose was to have books used. As an editor and historical writer he has left three series and various independent volumes; but one of his greatest services to learning was his untiring interest in the young men and young women, students of history, who came under his influence.—Albert Bushnell Hart.

Antietam, Md., was also known as Sharpsburg. The little stream is called Antietam.

The settlement of Pennsylvania was designed primarily by Wllam Penn as a refuge for the oppressed Friends, and was known as Penn's "Holy Experiment.' The persecuted of all creeds, however, were invited upon an equality with the followers of George Fox.

THOMAS HUTCHINSON ,FIRST GENERAL HISTORIAN OF AMERICA.

The first general historian of America upon the model of the three great contemporary English writers, Hume, Robertson, and Gibbon, was Thomas Hutchinson in his "History of Massachusetts Bay." An official, a man of property, of high connections, much experience in town and Colonial government, he began to publish in 1764. —Albert Bushnell Hart.

Jean Nicolet was one of the first explorers of the Northwest. He was followed by Louis Joliet and Pere Marquette.

PROBABLY FIRST LIBRARY SUPPORTED BY PUBLIC IN AMERICA.

There is reason to believe that the first library in America supported by the public and intended for the use of the community at large (as distinguished from a college library) was the one founded at Charleston, S. C., in 1698.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA'S INTERESTING HISTORY.

Santiago de Cuba was founded in 1514 by Diego Columbus, he having sent Spanish colonists from Santo Domingo. In 1873 it was the scene of the shooting of the Virginius prisoners. After the death of Napoleon, his biographer and physician at St. Helena, Autommarchi, settled there. William M. Tweed, upon leaving the United States, made it his first hiding place on foreign soil.

OUR INSTITUTIONS AND CONSTITUTIONS SECURE.

Our country has passed through the perils which attended the establishment of our institutions. We have adopted the principles of civil and religious liberty into our constitutions; we have written the laws which contain the pledge of equal rights and even justice upon our statute books; we have guaranteed the right of trial by jury and placed the ballot in the hands of every man. The majority rules, and in principles at least our government is a government "of the people, for the people and by the people."

Mount Vernon is doing away with horse-drawn fire apparatus. All the fire-fighting machines to be used in that city will at an early day be propelled by power.

The State of Texas is five times the size of the State of New York.

HUGUENOTS TO CELEBRATE.

Old Fashioned Festival for New Rochelle in 1913.

(New Rochelle Pioneer.)

The Huguenot Association of New Rochelle intends to celebrate on a large scale, in 1913, to commemorate the 225th anniversary of the settlement of New Rochelle by the Huguenots. The Council and city will be invited to take part in the event, which will, probably, take the form of an old-fashioned festival with pageants. An official delegation from the city of La Rochelle, France, is to be received at the time, having accepted the invitation extended by Messrs. Henry M. Lester and Charles Pryer, in France, last October.

The matter was taken up by the Executive Committee of the Huguenot Association last week. President Lester appointed Charles Pryer, John F. Lambden and W. R. Selth as a committee to submit a plan at the next regular meeting, January 4, and to the next quarterly meeting of the association, January 11.

St. Paul's churchyard in Norfolk, Va., goes back to the seventeenth century.

THE ELEMENTS OF A SUCCESSFUL EXECUTIVE.

The less you require looking after, the more able you are to stand alone and complete your tasks, the greater your reward. Then, if you can not only do your work, but direct intelligently and effectively the efforts of others, your reward is in exact ratio, and the more people you direct, and the higher the intelligence you can rightly lend, the more valuable is your life—Elbert Hubbard.

INFORMATION of James Wheeler (or Durm), of Stroud, Gloucester, who lived many years in Brooklyn, is sought by J. Wheeler, Jr., 12 Hoopers Court, Middle Street, Stroud, England

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INFORMATION wanted as to death and heirs of Bryan King, who is said to have died in Westchester County about 1854. Address Charles Brown, 160 Broadway, New York, Room 608.

FIVE GUBERNATORIAL PAINTINGS BY ONE ARTIST.

The portraits of five Governors of Connecticut, Morgan G. Bulkeley, O. Vincent Coffin, Lorren A. Cooks and George P. McLean, and Sir Edmund Andros, the royal Governor from 1687 to 1689, have been painted by Charles Noel Flagg, and may be seen at the State Capitol, Hartford.

THE TORTOISE FROM THE INDIAN'S VIEWPOINT.

There were tribes of American Indians who believed all things came from a tortoise, which gave birth to the world. In the middle of its back was a tree upon whose branches the first human beings were grown. The earth and its waters were supported on the back of the turtle, whose movements caused earthquakes.

ANOTHER SON OF AN OLD FAMILY

(White Plains Argus.)

A son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. William Fowler, of Mamaroneck avenue. The event took place last evening (Jan. 11, 1912). The new arrival is the only continuous representative of the Fowler family except his father, descending from Judge Caleb Fowler, of Revolutionary days in Westchester County. Accordingly Mr. Fowler, of Fowler & Sellars, is unusually jubilant today.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

'Honored and loved—the patriot an
the sage—
'orn for thine own and every comin
age.
Thy country's champion—Freedom'
chosen son,
Ve hail thy birthday—glorious Wash
ington."
S. F. Smith, D.D. (Author of "Amer
ica").

"Washington is the mightiest nam
f earth. Long since mightiest in th
ause of civil liberty; still mighties
n moral reformation. On that name
o eulogy is expected. It cannot be
To add brightness to the sun, or glor
o the name of Washington is alik
mpossible. Let none attempt it. I
olemn awe pronounce the name an
n its naked, deathless splendor leav
t shining on."—Abraham Lincoln.

"In final contemplation of his char
acter we shall not hesitate to pro
ounce Washington the greatest o
ood men and the best of great men.'
Edward Everett.

"Nature complimented herself wher
he created Washington."—Lafayette

A hundred years with all their trai
Of shadow have gone by,
And yet his glorious name remains
A sound that cannot die!
Tis graven on the hill, the vale,
And on the mountain tall,
And speaks in every sounding gale
And roaring waterfall!

'is deeds were ours—but through the
world
That mighty name will be,
Where glory's banner is unfurled,
The watchword of the free—
And as they bend their eagle eyes
On Victory's burning sun,
Their shouts will echo to the skies,
"Our God and Washington!"
—George D. Prentice.

AN HISTORIC CHARACTER.

Henry Eckford.

Henry Eckford, who performed for the United States Government some remarkable feats in naval architecture during the war of 1812, and who was among the most distinguished naval constructors of his time, was a Scotchman. His uncle, John Black, had shipyards at Quebec, and there the nephew commenced the study of a pursuit in which he was to gain the greatest eminence.

At 21 Henry Eckford settled in New York, and soon obtained recognition and employment by his original and scientific methods. He was the most painstaking student of naval architecture in its practical details.

It was his custom to question the commander of any one of his vessels that returned from a voyage as to his experience on the trip. He obtained in this way an accurate estimate of the properties of the vessel under all the casualties of navigation. Thus he was able to exercise his judgment upon the next vessel to be built, and the system which he practiced produced most valuable results.

The improvements which he successfully adopted in the shape of each vessel that he built established the supremacy of New York built ships over those of any other port in the Union for certain characteristics. His models were copied until American vessels gradually dispensed with their large and low stern frames, and the details of their rigging underwent extensive changes.

Such ships soon surpassed their rivals in the important particulars of stability, speed and capacity.

Eckford was employed by the United States Government in the war of 1812. One of his greatest feats was the construction of the sloop of war Madison, of twenty-four guns, in just forty days after her timbers were cut in the forest. This was done in one of the most primitive navy yards on Lake Erie.

Some years later he built the steamer Robert Fulton, which was rigged as a sloop. She was one of the fastest of naval vessels, and in her he made the first successful trip that had been made in that kind of craft to New Orleans and Havana.

The Robert Fulton afterward was sold to the Government of Brazil.

Eckford entered the employ of the United States Government permanently as naval constructor in 1820, and was stationed at Brooklyn. There he modeled and built six vessels, of which the Ohio was the most noted.

His services were engaged by the governments of foreign countries, and he accumulated a large fortune. He was about to found a professorship of naval architecture in Columbia College when a fire swept away his wealth.

He was now employed to build a frigate for the Turkish Navy, and when this was done he was appointed to superintend the navy yards of Turkey, but built only one vessel before his death.

The form of model which he introduced, however, was adopted and maintained in the Turkish Navy, whose vessels for many years after were unlike those of any other country, lacking, as they did, the full bows and inflected topsides of other ships

Henry Eckford was born in Irvine, Scotland, March 12, 1775, and died in Constantinople, November 12, 1832.

EARLY ADMIRERS OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY

DISTINGUISHED MEN WHO LIVED HERE

Sections Where Well Known Men Settled—A Bit of History Here and There—Recent Additions of Great Wealth—Beautiful Homes Hereabouts.

The charms of Westchester County have been appreciated by men of discernment for nearly 300 years, says the New York Globe. It is nearly that since Samuel Deliverance Brown and other kindred souls of Rye, England, obtained from Charles II., in 1660, a grant of land comprising what is now Rye. The Puritans of Rye, indeed, were bulls on Westchester land, for in 1663 they purchased from the Indians the Quarropas tract, now White Plains and Scarsdale. This region appealed to the Van Cortlandts, who about the end of the seventeenth century, obtained a large grant of what is now Croton-on-Hudson; to the Huguenots, who fled from La Rochelle, France, in 1720, and established New Rochelle; to the Verplancks, who in pre-Revolutionary days saw and were convinced by the beauties of Peekskill.

A. T. Stewart, prince among the merchants of his day, was one of the early pioneers—about 1870—of the country around Rye and Harrison. William M. Tweed, whom the charitably inclined call the greatest politician New York has ever produced, was another pioneer of forty years ago. For, in spite of his grossness in other matters, the political "ringmaster" loved nature and wooed her in the hill country north of New York. John D. Rockefeller, coming this way about two decades later, stamped the seal of his approval on Westchester County, claiming some 6,000 acres for his baronial estate in the hills back of Tarrytown.

In the past ten years the list of those who have been lured by the claims of Westchester County has steadily lengthened. Every year has added to its the names of prominent New Yorkers, as good roads, swift automobiles, and excellent transit facilities have multiplied. Today great mansions that range in cost from $100,000 to $1,000,000 or $2,000,000 adorn the estates of the wealthy.

Important Real Estate Sales.

INDICATES THERE IS A GENUINE DEMAND

Points to a Probably Lively Spring Market—Real Estate in This Section Certain to Be in Demand.

W. B. Tibbits & Co. have sold for Cora V. Hall to Mrs. W. H. Carter the four family house on the west side of Hillside avenue, White Plains, on plot 50x125. In part payment the buyer gave the house at 144 South Broadway, White Plains.

W. J. Ackerman has sold about 40 acres of the Simpson tract on the hills west of the Hartsdale station to Mrs. Jessie Earton Christiancy, of Mount Vernon. The buyer will build a residence. The same broker has also sold the Samuel P. Dusenberry property at the corner of Inwood avenue and Sprain road to Margaret M. Setz, of Scarsdale.

Cooley & West have sold 36 acres on Lake Mohansic, for Mrs. A. Louis Beiderhase to the State of New York for $12,000. The State held options on this property as well as the O'Brien and the Dean places, but only exercised the one on the Beiderhase tract. The property adjoins the State Hospital grounds.

The late Broadhurst Schieffelin was the first man to refine petroleum.

A BIT OF ANCIENT PORT CHESTER HISTORY.

The First Priest and the Location of the First Church.

The first Catholic Church in Port Chester, N. Y., consisted of quarters in a building standing at the corner of North Main street and Willett avenue, then used as a carriage house, and on the site of which now stands the Merritt-Glock block, in which is located the Town Rooms.

The priest in charge in those days—for this was in 1847—was the Rev. Father Reilly, a man of small stature, but of education and refinement.

A story is told that some one of a mischievous turn of mind, once knocked down the props under the structure and the entire congregation was precipitated into the cellar, greatly to the chagrin and annoyance of Mr. John Dromgoole, the janitor who had the building in charge, although he was not an accredited janitor.

This Mr. Dromgoole was the father of John Dromgoole, who for many years was the village locksmith and did a flourishing business in the vicinity where now stands the business place and residence of Mr. Washington Craft. The old homestead of the Dromgooles was situated where is now located the Proctor Theatre property.

In those days the Dromgooles were devout Catholics, but in later years the family became affiliated with the Presbyterian faith. They were highly esteemed citizens, and were known far and wide.

THE VALUABLE 1804 DOLLARS: THEIR HISTORY.

That was a remarkable discovery of two of the rare United States silver dollars of the 1804 issue at Carlisle, Pa., the other day. They were found by Miss Mabel Smith, executrix, among the property of the late Attorney John C. Comfort once a well known patent attorney who died recently. Although more than 19,000 of the coins were minted, nearly all of them were sent to the Mediterranean to pay off the men on the American fleet then in those waters. The ship was lost at sea. So far as coin experts know, there are only four of the pieces in existence. The last time one was sold it brought more than $3,000.

The above is clipped from a recent Boston Transcript. Is it not likely that the coins mentioned are the changed dollars which often sold at $50 each? These changed dollars were made by soldering the figure 4 into a genuine coin of another date And when was an 1804 dollar sold for "more than $3,000"?

SHAWMUT.

GIFT FROM FRANCE TO NEW ROCHELLE

City of La Rochelle Sends Bronze Reproduction of Statute of Mayor Guiton.

New Rochelle, Dec. 16.—Henry M. Lester, President of the Huguenot Association of New Rochelle, who presented a large silver loving cup to the city of La Rochelle, France, on Oct. 8th, received yesterday this letter from Mons. Etienne Lanel, French Consul General in New York City:

"I am directed by His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Paris and His Excellency the French Ambassador in Washington to inform you officially that the city of La Rochelle is sending you a reduced reproduction in bronze of the statue of the former Mayor of that town, Jean Guiton, the unveiling of which you attended together with Mr. Charles Pryer as delegates of your city.

"By this gift the city of La Rochelle intends to express its gratitude for the kind thoughtfulness shown on this occasion by the people of New Rochelle and their delegates.

"It gives me great pleasure in making this announcement to be the interpreter of the kindly feelings conveyed by the old Rochelle to the new."

FIRST EATTLES OF THE REVOLUTION.

(By Edward Everett.)

We have cause for honest complacency, that when the distant citizen of our own republic, when the stranger from foreign lands, inquires for the spots where the noble blood of the Revolution began to flow, where the first battle of that great and glorious contest was fought, he is guided through the villages of Middlesex, to the plains of Lexington and Concord. It is a commemoration of our soil, to which ages, as they pass, will add dignity and interest; till the names of Lexington and Concord, in the annals of freedom, will stand by the side of the most honorable names in Roman or Grecian story.

It was one of those great days, one of those elemental occasions in the world's affairs, when the people rise and act for themselves. Some organization and preparation had been made; but, from the nature of the case, with scarce any effect on the events of that day. It may be doubted whether there was an efficient order given, the whole day, to any body of men as large as a regiment. It was the people, in their first capacity. as citizens and as freemen, starting from their beds at midnight, from their firesides, and from their fields, to take their own cause into their own hands.

The people always conquer. They always must conquer. Armies may be defeated. kings may be overthrown and new dynasties imposed, by foreign arms, on an ignorant and slavish race, that care not in what language the covenant runs, nor in whose name the deed of their barter and sale is made out. But the people never invade; and when they rise against the invader, are never subdued. If they are driven from the plains, they fly to the mountains. Steep rocks and everlasting hills are their castles; the tangled, pathless thicket their pali sade, and God is their ally.

Now He overwhelms the hosts of their enemies beneath His drifting mountains of sand; now He buries them beneath a falling atmosphere of polar snows; He lets loose His tempests on their fleets; He puts a folly into their counsels, a madness into the hearts of their leaders; and never gave, and never will give, a final triumph over a virtuous and gallant people, resolved to be free.

THE INDIAN AS A CITIZEN.

It is stated officially that Indian students at the Carlisle School are in great demand throughout the Eastern States as mechanics and farmers, and that 479 are now detached from the institution for such work. It is fortunate for the Indian that he can adapt himself to the white man's pursuits, but it probably means that some day he will be fused into the great American mass, since there is no color prejudice against the red man, who has always been a warrior, fully equal in battle in the United States and Canada to the Frenchman, Englishman and American with whom he came in contact.

But it is the wild Indian who will always appeal to the imagination. It is the Indian of the forest and the trail who has made such an impression upon the minds of the white races. It is not likely that civilized tribes will ever produce such famous men as King Philip, Brant, Little Turtle, Pontiac, Tecumseh, Roman Nose, Chief Joseph and Sitting Bull.

Caleb Cheeshahteaumuck, a Massachusetts Indian, was graduated from Harvard College in the class of 1665. He had attained the bachelor's degree.

Ohio has given men learned in the law and on the Supreme Court bench, and to the cabinets the master workmen of many administrations.—Murat Halstead.

Westchester County Magazine

VOLUME VIII. MARCH, 1912 NUMBER 6.

The Toad's Voice

(The Common American Hop Toad)

By Harry Edward Miller

Few meeting beside their chosen road
The small, obscure and common toad,
Dream that a master of dreams is he,
The author of a sweet night lullaby.

When the long winter days are spent,
And Spring to the world April has lent;
Then from the marsh lands, list and hark;
What haunting sound comes through the dark.

Weird and quavering is that hidden voice,
Where the shrill hyla frogs rejoice;—
Floating dreamingly the notes of the toad
Seem no where to have their abode.

They rise like when among the trees
Drifts some gentle midnight breeze;
Rustling the foliage sleeping there,
Then stirring not a breath of air.

So the breeze comes and dies away;
And where it goes no one can say;—
So those marsh notes at their will
Seem not to make the night less still.

Sure Nature never yet hath found
A sweeter and more fitting sound,
As this harmony she doth produce
To rise at night her own berceuse.

The Counties of New York State Brief and Suggestive Sketches

REV. ANSON TITUS

CHAPTER XI.

Allegany County.

Allegany County was established in 1806, from Genesee and Steuben counties. It embraces the watershed of the upper Genesee River. It attracted very many settlers from New England. Not many residents were here prior to 1803. The county contains no city, but many communities, where schools and churches have been generously maintained by the most prosperous farming people. The western tiers and towns were embraced in the Holland Land Purchase, and the remaining belonged to the Morris Reserve. Its county seat is Belmont, where are the records of deeds and Surrogate papers, containing information concerning the families who made up its pioneers. Indian relics are found upon the trails following the Genesee River.

Broome County.

Broome County was established from Tioga County in 1806, which in turn was taken off of Montgomery County in 1791. Its county seat is Binghamton, its principal city. It took its name from Lieutenant Governor John Broome at the time. Its settlements began at the close of the war of the Revolution, though its waterways and Indian trails had long before been known. Its settlers were largely from Connecticut, though there is a generous sprinkling of people of the Hudson River Valley of German extraction. Much Indian and Revolutionary history was enacted within the limits of the county, much of which has been preserved, but still more to be developed. The future historian of the county, in spite of all former efforts, has a fine opportunity for historical service to future generations.

Cayuga County.

Cayuga County was organized 1799, from Onondaga. Its county seat is Auburn. Seneca County was taken off in 1809, and a generous portion of Tompkins County in 1817. This county was a part of the Military Tract, including the townships of Cato, Brutus, Aurelius, Scipio, Sempronius, and portions of Milton and Locke. This region was the great hunting grounds of the Cayuga Indians. The early settlers were veterans of the War of Independence. Cayuga County Historical Society at Auburn is doing a most creditable service for its citizens. Its publications have value in them, and display samples of the yet undeveloped history of its events and families.

Cattaraugus County.

Cattaraugus County was established in 1808, from Genesee County, which was established in 1802 from Ontario County. Its county set is Little Valley. The earliest court affairs of the county were managed in with Niagara County. But in 1817 it assumed all its official functions. Its settlers came from New England between 1805 and 1820. The carrying places between the Genesee and Allegany valleys afford many items of historical interest. The county has a flourishing Historical Society, and plans are being forwarded for the erection at Little Valley of a suitable building, a memorial in character, as its headquarters.

Ballade of Misery and Iron

In a recent issue we printed, with an introductory note, the masterly sonnet, "Vale," from that young English writer's latest book of poems, the Hon. Maurice Baring. This month we take from another volume, just published, a poem by another young Englishman of great promise. The "Ballade of Misery and Iron" is from John Carter's "Hard Labor and Other Poems." It is certainly a poem of such merit and mastery as is rarely written in these far too prosaic days Carter is an assumed name. While but a youth of nineteen seeking adventures in this country, he was thrown from a freight train in Minnesota by a brakeman who caught him stealing a ride. Cold, half starved, and out of employment, the young man broke into a railroad station, stole several dollars, was caught and sent to the Stillwater Penitentiary for ten years. While there his poems began to appear in the prison paper. After a while these attracted the attention of some literary people, notably a group of Eastern magazine men. Together they secured a pardon for Carter from the Governor of Minnesota after the young man had served six years of his sentence. He is now twenty-six years of age; and is making good since his release. Owing to his being of a sensitive and aristocratic English family, his real name is not printed. The ballade on this page was written while he was in the penitentiary.

Ballade of Misery and Iron.

(By John Carter.)

Haggard faces and trembling knees,
  Eyes that shine with a weakling's hate,
Lips that mutter their blasphemies,
  Murderous hearts that darkly wait:
These are they who were men of late,
  Fit to hold a plow or a sword.
If a prayer this wall may penetrate,
  Have pity on these, my comrades, Lord!

Poets sing of life at the lees
  In tender verse and delicate;
Of tears and manifold agonies—
  Little they know of what they prate.
Out of this silence, passionate
  Sounds a deeper, a wilder chord.
If a song be heard through the narrow grate,
  Have pity on these, my comrades, Lord!

Hark, that wail of the distant breeze,
  Piercing ever the close-barred gate,
Fraught with torturing memories
  Of eyes that kindle and lips that mate.
Ah, by the loved ones desolate
  Whose anguish never can pen record,
If Thou be truly compassionate,
  Have pity on these, my comrades, Lord!!

L'Envoi.

These are pawns that the hand of Fate
  Careless sweeps from the checker-board.
Thou that know'st if the game be straight,
  Have pity on these, my comrades, Lord!

The Cooley Realty Company

Walter King Cooley, President

He was Formerly the Senior Member of the Firm of Cooley & West.—A Young man of Extensive Experience.

Walter King Cooley, senior member of the firm of Cooley & West, Inc., has incorporated the Cooley Realty Company, to take over the brokerage business in Mount Vernon and New Rochelle of the firm of Cooley & West, Inc., which firm will from this time on continue merely as a holding company for real estate.

Mr. Cooley has resided in Westchester County for over thirty years. His father, the late Colonel Alfred Cooley, was prominent in Westchester County affairs. Colonel Cooley laid out Corcoran Manor and Yonkers Park, now Crestwood, and was President of both the Yonkers Park Association and the Corcoran Manor Association.

Mr. Cooley, after leaving High School, entered Columbia College, where he studied medicine. After the death of his father he took up the management of the Alfred Cooley estate, and shortly after incorporated the business with Mr. West, which he has continued for about eleven years. About six years ago Mr. Cooley, together with Andrew W. Milligan, incorporated The Milligan Company, which has proved a great success in the building of homes in the lower part of Westchester County. Mr. Cooley is now its managing director.

Willard F. Clark, who is the Secretary of the Cooley Realty Company, was born and brought up in Westchester County, and resides in Mount Vernon. After leaving High School he entered the real estate office of George W. Eard, going from there into the fire insurance business in New York City, where he received thorough knowledge of the business. From here he entered the employ of Cooley & West, Inc., and has been with this firm for about seven years, for the past three years being the manager of their Mount Vernon office.

Miss Hazel E. Fairman will have charge of the company's New Rochelle office. She resides at Sutton Manor, New Rochelle.

¶ The printed page exceeds all other means of salesmanship.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

How large an army did the English land in New York soon after the signing of the Declaration of Independence?

A. One of thirty-one thousand, the largest ever collected in one place in America until the Civil War.

Q. What was the result of the battle soon fought on Long Island?

A. The colonists were beaten, losing nearly three hundred on the field, and one thousand prisoners.

Q. What success at the close of the year brightened the prospects of the Americans?

A. Washington's victory at Trenton.

Q. What had the English thought until war was declared, regarding the disaffection in the colonies?

A. That it was confined chiefly to New England, and they designed to cut off that part of the country from the more loyal colonies of the Middle States and the South.

Q. Where were operations commenced in 1777?

A. Around Lake Champlain.

THE PARTITION OF THE LANDS OF COL. CALEB HEATHCOTE.

(Alvah P. French.)

The commissioners appointed to make partition of the lands of Col. Caleb Heathcote, which finally became the property of Anne de Lancey and Martha Johnston, were: Philip Pell, Jr., Jacobus Bleecker, and William Sutton. The legal notice appeared in Rivington's New York Gazetteer and Holt's New York Journal. This was in March, 1774, and on the 5th of April of the same year the Commissioners met and organized at the house of Thomas Besby, in what is now the city of New Rochelle. The clerk, Philip Pell, Jr., and the Commissioners were sworn in by Judge Thomas Jones, of the Supreme Court. The Commission next met at the house of William Sutton, in Mamaroneck, June 6, 1774, and the proceedings in due course were completed under them according to law and the custom of the day.

PROMINENT CITIZENS TO TAKE PART

Henry M. Lester Names Committe s. The Mayor of the City, Frederick H. Waldorf, Active—Will Be a National Event.

Henry M. Lester, President of the Huguenot Association of New Rochelle, N. Y., has appointed a committee to act with the General Commi e of Fifteen to be named by Mayor Waldorf to arrange for the celebration of the 225th anniversary of the founding of New Rochelle.

The committee consists of Mr. Lester, ex-officio; George F. Flandreaux, Charles Preyor, James S. Haviland, Walter R. Selth, Miss Katheryn J. Carville and Miss Ethel O. Frantz.

The following new members were admitted: Frederick H. Waldorf, Harry E. Colwell, Harry A. Archibald, Herman Lambden, Mrs. Magdalene Lambden, Henry M. Lloyd, Walter P. Blackman, James F. Secor, of Pelham Manor; Samuel N. De Veau, Robert P. Carpenter, Roy L. McCardell, Edward Carson, Robert L. Forbes, Mrs. Robert L. Forbes, Joseph Claudet, Mme. Eugene Claudet and Alex. H. Davis.

The Rev. Aaron Burr, first President of Princeton College, was the father of Aaron Burr, Vice-President of the United States and the slayer of Alexander Hamilton.

THE FIRST MENNONITE SOCIETY IN AMERICA.

The first permanent settlement of Mennonites in North America was organized in Germantown, near Philadelphia, Pa., in 1683. The recognized leader was Francis Daniel Pastorius.

MOUNTAIN AS A MEMORIAL.

A mountain as a memorial to Gen. Walter Harriman, Governor of New Hampshire from 1867 to 1869, has been given to that State by his son-in-law, Joseph Lesson, of Newton, Mass.

The memorial, to be known as the Walter Harriman Reservation, includes Stewart Mink Hill, 1,800 feet high, and an extensive tract of land around it. The summit of the hill has a fifty-mile view of White Mountain scenery, and the slopes are covered with picturesque timber growths and meadows. The State will utilize the reservation for the study and teaching of forestry. It will be open to the public as a park.

DEATH OF REAL ESTATE OPERATOR PHIPPS.

A Victim of Apoplexy at the Last.

White Plains, Feb. 21.—Edward L'Estrange Phipps, of Mount Vernon, who had been an inmate of Bloomingdale Asylum for a year, died yesterday in that institution of paralysis. Mr. Phipps was one of the most prominent real estate operators in Westchester County, and it is said that he leaves an estate worth close to $500,000. He was formerly a member of the Republican Club of New York City. Mr. Phipps was 55 years old. He is survived by Mrs. Phipps and three sons. Edward L. Phipps, Jr., is a graduate of West Point. At one time Mr. Phipps was a stockholder and director of the Mutual Trust Company, of Port Chester. The deceased was the son of Francis Phipps, a druggist, and was born in Dobbs Ferry, May 17, 1856.

WESTCHESTER CO. REAL ESTATE DEALS.

Thomas J. O'Reilly has sold for the estate of H. D. Macdona 50 acres at Hartsdale. The property was held at about $1,000 an acre.

Fish & Marvin have sold the Hayward property at Lawrence Park, Bronxville, to a client formerly residing in Pittsburgh, Pa. It is the new owner's intention to improve the property immediately with a residence.

Westminster Abbey bears no closer relation to the coronation of English kings than Plymouth Church does to the prison martyrs.—Rev. S. Parks Cadman.

Mr. Leo Cohn, who has offices in the Miles Building, White Plains, N. Y., has recently secured for a client in New Rochelle a first mortgage loan of $11,000; for a client in White Plains a first mortgage loan of $18,000, and one of $36,000, besides a number of smaller loans for other clients.

The late Morris K. Jesup founded the Jesup Library at Westport, Conn., his native town.

FORT BREWERTON: ITS HISTORY.

Fort Brewerton, named after Capt. Brewerton, of the British Army, is situated on the north side of the Oneida River, in the town of Hastings, Oswego County, New York, directly opposite the village of Brewerton, in Onondaga County. It is but a short distance from the place where Oneida Lake enters Oneida River. It was established by Gen. Abercrombie, the British commander, in 1755, for the protection of the western entrance to Oneida Lake, which was already commanded at the east by Fort Stanwix, at Rome. It is now a State reservation, and was created during the governorship of the Hon. Benjamin B. Odell.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY MAGAZINE.

ESTABLISHED 1907

AN HISTORICAL, COMMERCIAL AND SOCIAL PUBLICATION

¶ You need it in your family circle. ¶ Every number is of intrinsic value and at the year-end you have an invaluable volume for binding and adding to your library.

THE COPY TEN CENTS THE YEAR ONE DOLLAR

ALVAH P. FRENCH, President-Treasurer
ALBERT J. SCHLINGER, Superintendent

Entered as second class mail matter October 24, 1908, at the Post Office at White Plains, N. Y., under the act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

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Editorial---Tabloids---Suggestions

MIGHTY MEN WERE THE TRANSCENDENTALISTS OF NEW ENGLAND.

¶The transcendentalists of New England were the wonders of my young manhood. Very few understood them or knew what they meant, but they broke down the barriers of Puritanism which for more than a hundred years had walled in, by threats of damnation and hell fire, freedom of thought beyond the pathway of the Orthodox creeds. That barrier removed we have the university, the college, advanced science, research, speculation and the light of our day. —Chauncey M. Depew.

LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY OBSERVED IN 21 STATES.

Lincoln's birthday is a legal holiday, by action of the State Legislatures, in twenty-one States at the last record. The States are: California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, West Virginia and Wyoming.

WASHINGTON.

Washington is the mightiest name on earth. Long since mightiest in the cause of civil liberty; still mightiest in moral reformation. On that name no eulogy is expected. It cannot be. To add brightness to the sun or glory to the name of Washington is alike impossible. Let none attempt it. In solemn awe pronounce the name, and in its naked, deathless splendor leave it shining on.

—Abraham Lincoln.

A Work of Art Issued by Title Company

The Theme of Calendar Biographical. General Title: "Sons of Westchester"—Period Covered, 1770-1890.

The annual calendar issued by the Westchester & Bronx Title & Mortgage Guaranty Company, of White Plains, which made its appearance last week, is a departure from the beaten paths of calendar-advertising and is both attractive and of permanent value as a work of reference.

The theme of the calendar is biographical. Under the title "Sons of Westchester," portraits of twelve of Westchester's illustrious sons are shown. A photograph of the birthplace or home in Westchester County of each accompanies the portrait, with a brief biography of the man and a description of the place hallowed by his memory. His autograph signature is also reproduced. The period embraced by the theme of the calendar covers about 100 years—from 1770 to 1880—and the subjects are inserted chronologically. The month of February shows General Lewis Morris, the signer of the Declaration of Independence. The other subjects treated are:

John Jay, of Bedford; Gouverneur Morris, of Morrisania; Daniel D. Tompkins, of Scarsdale; Washington Irving, of Tarrytown; J. Fenimore Cooper, who lived at Mamaroneck for twenty years; Edgar Allan Poe, of Fordham; Horace Greeley, of Chappaqua; Richard M. Hoe, of West Farms; Samuel J. Tilden, of Yonkers; Cyrus W. Field, of Ardsley, and Judge William H. Robertson, of Katonah.

So closely identified were these men with the nation's history that a perusal of the biographical sketch gives the reader a brief summary not only of the political development of the country from pre-revolutionary times to the administration of Hayes, but throws many side lights on the national progress in scientific and literary achievements as well. The personal relation of these men to each other is also briefly treated. Few people know that John Jay, the author of the famous Jay Treaty, is responsible for the plot of Cooper's "Spy," and that Horace Greeley was sued for libel by the creator of "Harvey Birch."

EMERSON'S OPINION OF HIS OWN BUST.

Daniel C. French, the sculptor, tells this story of his experience when he was commissioned to make the bust now in Memorial Hall of Harvard University. At one of the sittings, of Ralph Waldo Emerson which is says Mr. French, Mr. Emerson rose suddenly and walked over to where the artist was working. He looked long and earnestly at the bust, and then, with an inimitably droll expression, he said: "The trouble is, the more it resembles me the worse it looks." After the sculptor had finished the bust he asked Mr. Emerson to inspect it. The philosopher's opinion was characteristically terse. "Well," he said at last, "that is the face I shave."

Opportunity

Probably no bit of verse of recent years has been more widely copied than "Opportunity," written by the late Senator Ingalls. Poets, philosophers, statesmen and journalists have commented upon the irremediable, once-and-once-only sentiment here expressed. Of these none has answered in stronger lines than Walter Malone; none more gracefully, perhaps, than F. O'Neill Gallagher, while the Californian, Edward Rowland Sill, phrased his answering cry as only he could do, full of high imagining, of confidence, and cheer. The four poems as here presented make good reading and should form a fruitful theme for discussion, especially at this season, at the threshold of this new year, with its evident promise and opportunity:

Opportunity

By John J. Ingalls.

Master of human destinies am I;
    Fame, Love and Fortune on my footsteps wait.
    Cities and fields I walk; I penetrate
Deserts and seas remote, and, passing by
    Hovel and mart and palace, soon or late
    I knock unbidden once at every gate.
If sleeping, wake; if feasting, rise before
    I turn away. It is the hour of fate,
    And they who follow me reach every state
Mortals desire, and conquer every foe
    Save Death; but those who doubt or hesitate,
Condemned to failure, penury and we,
    Seek me in vain and uselessly implore;
    I answer not and I return no more.

Opportunity

By Walter Malone.

They do me wrong who say I come no more
When once I knock and fail to find you in;
For every day I stand outside your door,
And bid you wake, and rise to fight and win.

Wail not for precious chances passed away,
Weep not for golden ages on the wane;
Each night I burn the records of the day;
At sunrise every soul is born again.

Laugh like a boy at splendors that have sped,
To vanished joys be blind and deaf and dumb;
My judgments seal the dead past with its dead,
But never blind a moment yet to come.

Tho' deep in mire, wring not your hands and weep;
I lend my arm to all who say "I can!"
No shamefaced outcast ever sank so deep
But yet might rise and be again a man.

Dost thou behold thy lost youth all aghast?
Dost reel from righteous retribution's blow?
Then turn from blotted archives of the past
And find the future's pages white as snow.

Art thou a mourner? Rouse thee from thy spell;
Art thou a sinner? Sins may be forgiven;
Each morning gives thee wings to flee from hell,
Each night a start to guide thy feet to heaven.

Opportunity

By F. O'Neill Gallagher.

One searched the town and country through,
In Winter's snows and Summer's heat,
Nor was there any path but knew
The pacings of his weary feet.
He watched throughout the lingering night
With lamp well-filled and door ajar,
And listened lest some footfall light
Should hint the freakish god afar.

The god came not. But there was one
Who recked not of the flitting days,
Nor any thought of deeds undone
Disturbed the tenor of his ways.
He toiled not, sought no goodly prize;
E'en as he slept the god came there
And poured before his dream-dimmed eyes
His store of treasure, rich and fair.

Opportunity

By Edward Rowland Sill.

This I beheld, or dreamed it in a dream:
There spread a cloud of dust along a plain;
And underneath the cloud, or in it, raged
A furious battle, and men yelled, and swords
Shocked upon swords and shields. A Prince's banner
Wavered, then staggered backward, hemmed by foes.
A craven hung along the battle's edge,
And thought, "Had I a sword of keener steel—
The blue blade that the King's son bears—but this
Blunt thing!" he snapped and flung it from his hand,
And lowering crept away, and left the field.
Then came the King's son, wounded and sore bestead,
And weaponless, and saw the broken sword
Hilt-buried in the dry and trodden sand,
And ran and snatched it, and with battle shout
Lifted afresh he hewed his enemy down
And saved a great cause that heroic day.

Enoch Crosby

The Spy of the Neutral Ground

A Paper Read by the Late Joseph Barrett, Before the Westchester County Historical Society, in the Second Presbyterian Church, Peekskill, January 21, 1879.

—

About the year 1815, three gentlemen were one day seated on the piazza of the Jay Homestead in Bedford, discussing some of the events of the Revolution, and the distinguished part the eldest of the three had borne therein. They were John Jay, William Jay, and James Fenimore Cooper. Governor Jay was then spending the declining years of an active and useful life in the quiet of a pleasant home. The two younger men, born in the same year, had been room-mates together in Dr. Beck's school in Albany, in 1800, where Cooper, then only 11 years old, used to keep his school fellows awake half the night, narrating extempore stories. Occasionally these were so elaborate as to be continued from night to night, and Mr. Jay said more than fifty years afterward that he remembered some of them distinctly.

After leaving Albany they had been at Yale College together, though in different classes, and had maintained their friendship in later life by occasional visits at each other's homes. Cooper then lived in Scarsdale. It was during one of these visits that the incident to which I have alluded took place. It was a remarkable interview, and that it deeply interested the younger men, at least, is shown by their accurate recollection of it nearly forty years afterward.—In an introduction to one of the later editions of the Spy, written in 1849, Mr Cooper described it in these words:

Many years since, the writer of this volume was at the residence of an illustrious man, who had been employed in various situations of high trust during the darkest days of the American Revolution. The discourse turned upon the effect which great political excitements produced on character, and the purifying consequences of a love of country, when that sentiment is powerfully and generally awakened in a people. He who, from his years, his services, and his knowledge of men, was best qualified to take the lead in such a conversation, was the principal speaker. After dwelling on the marked manner in which the great struggle of the nation during the war of 1775 had given a new and honorable direction to the thought and practices of multitudes whose time had formerly been engrossed by the most vulgar concern of life, he illustrated his opinions by an anecdote, the truth of which he could attest as a personal witness. * * * Attempts were made to raise various corps of provincial troops, who were to be banded with those from Europe to reduce the young republic to subjection.—Congress named an especial and a secret committee, therefore, for the express purpose of defeating this object. Of this committee Mr. ——— (that is Mr. Jay) was chairman. In the discharge of the novel duties which now developed on him, Mr. ——— had occasion to employ an agent whose services differed but little from those of a common spy. This man, as will be easily understood, belonged to a condition in life which rendered him least re-

luctant to appear in so equivocal a characted. He was poor, ignorant, so far as the usual instruction was concerned, but cool, shrewd and fearless by nature. It was his office to learn in what part of the country the agents of the crown were making their efforts to embody men, to repair to the place, enlist, appear zealous in the cause he affected to serve, and otherwise to get possession of as many of the secrets of the enemy as possible. The last he of course communicated to his employers, who took all the means in their power to counteract the plans of the English and frequently with success. * * * It is scarcely necessary to add that an anecdote like this, simply but forcibly told by one of its principal actors, made a deep impression on all who heard it. Many years later circumstances induced the writer to publish a novel * * * and afterward to inflict a second book, not only on the world but on himself. He chose patriotism for his theme; and to those who read this introduction, and the book itself, it is scarcely necessary to add that he took the hero of the anecdote just related as the best illustration of his subject.

Cooper died in 1851 and three years later his daughter, in searching for material for a biography of her father, applied to Hon. William Jay, and he wrote to her (among other things) his recollections of the same incident. He said:

"I well remember that during one of Cooper's visits at Bedford, he, my father and I were sitting one day together on the piazza. The conversation turning on Revolutionary incidents, my father observed that it was remarkable that men without moral principles had nevertheless manifested the most disinterested and self-denying zeal in the cause of their country. In illustration of this remark, he referred to an individual who went into New York during its occupancy by the British and there professed himself an adherent of the royal cause. Availing himself of the opportunity he there enjoyed, he acquired and transmitted to the Americans much important intelligence.—On one occasion he left the city secretly and proceeded to White Plains, where the New York Convention was then in session. My father, who was then a member of the Convention, met this man in a neighboring wood and received communications from him. Several times, on learning that armed expeditions were to be sent into Westchester, he continued to apprise the American officers of the intended excursions and consequently preparations were made to meet and defeat the enemy. But such was the zeal of this man that in order to maintain the confidence of the British, he joined their troops on these occasions, and managed to be taken prisoner by his countrymen, in the very act of fighting against them. Of course he was very rudely treated, put under arrest, and threatened with the death of a traitor. But care was taken to give him an opportunity to escape. On which he would again find his way back to New York, when his invectives against the cruelties inflicted on him by the rebels would sustain his reputation of a loyal subject and afford him new facilities for again acting the part of a spy and a traitor. It was this recital that gave your father the hint of the Spy."

Mr. Jay's memory was at fault in one respect only, it would appear, that of making the spy obtain his information in New York, where the British forces were, instead of confining his operations, as the fact was, to the country districts.

"The Spy, a tale of the Neutral Ground," by J. Fenimore Cooper, was published in 1821. It was the quick response to Sydney Smith's sarcastic inquiry of the year before, to which American literature long ago gave a

triumphant and final answer, "In all the four quarters of the globe, who reads an American book?"

It was the first popular novel written on this side of the water, and its title to high rank was at once recognized both here and in England, where it was soon after published. While it is a charming work of fiction, its great success was partly due to the patriotism which was its theme. The history contained in its pages is nearly as fictitious as the romance found there, and even its geography is sometimes absurd, but in spite of the prodigious advance of our literature in the past half century it still holds a high place.

In the course of a few years after its publication there appeared accounts of various persons who were supposed to have been in the mind of the author while writing the book. Cooper's introduction to the edition of 1849, from which I have quoted, further stated that Mr. Jay did not mention the name of his agent, and that he had never known anything further of his identity than he had already explained. He could have ascertained all about him quite easily if he had chosen, for although his informant had died twenty years before, Judge Jay, the other hearer of the story could have assured him of the identity of his hero with Enoch Crosby. Cooper, however, can scarcely be blamed for declining to demolish the fame of each of the "different persons" who had imagined himself to be the hero of the book. It should be stated here that at the time of the interview both Jay and Cooper supposed that the individual mentioned had died long before. It is now quite certain that the man described by Mr. Jay was Enoch Crosby. He was born in Harwich Barnstable County, Mass., Jan. 4, 1750, and came with his parents from Cape Cod in 1753, landing at the Old Well, Norwalk, and going thence by way of Danbury to South East, Dutchess County (now Putnam), where his father became a farmer and where his descendants still reside. His early education was like that of most country boys of his rank in life. At the proper age he learned the trade of tanner and currier with Thatcher Hopkins. He afterwards learned the shoemaker's trade, which he followed, at times, until after the war. He was engaged in this business in Danbury at the breaking out of the Revolution. All that region exhibited intense patriotism. A company of 100 men, of whom Crosby was one, was enrolled before hostilities had commenced, and when the news of the battle of Lexington arrived two regiments were soon raised under Col. Wooster and Col. Waterbury. Crosby's company, commanded by Captain Benedict, was in Col. Waterbury's regiment, which with two of New York militia, numbering in all about 3,000 men, formed the branch of the Canada expedition of August, 1775, that marched under Schuyler, and after his illness, under Montgomery. After one or two minor engagements they were repulsed in front of St. John's on the Sorel River, and while encamped on the marshy lands near by, he was attacked with sickness and removed to a hospital at Isle Aux Noix, where he remained for a few weeks, but recovered in time to march into Chambly Fort to the tune of "Yankee Doodle." At Chambly, Montgomery captured a large quantity of supplies and ammunition, which enabled him to return, 12 miles southward up the Sorel (or Richelieu), to St. John's, which surrendered on the 30th of November. The term of enlistment of many of the men expired about this time, and after the occupation of Montreal by Montgomery on November 13, Crosby, believing that a wider field of service would be found near New York, returned home in company with several others, and thus escaped the remainder of

552170

that luckless campaign. He remained in Lanbury till the latter part of January, 1776, when the news was received of Montgomery's defeat and death at Quebec on the last day of 1775. This gallant officer had won the love of his soldiers, and to the end of his life Crosby could not speak of him without strong emotion. For several months after this he worked at his trade in various parts of Dutchess and Westchester counties.

(To be continued.)

EVERY STRIPE A HERALD OF HUMANITY.

We have a message to all the nations of the earth. Every stripe in our flag is a herald of humanity, and every star is an evangelist of civil and religious liberty around the globe. We must push out into the Pacific Ocean. History began its sublime achievements on the shores of the Mediterranean. It erected its enduring monuments later on the shores of the Atlantic; and it is now laying the foundations of its grandest triumphs on the shores of the Pacific. Once California was the rear yard of America! now California is the front garden of the Orient. The East and the West have joined hands. The nation that controls the Pacific will largely control the world.—Rev. Robert Stuart MacArthur.

LINCOLN'S MEMORY A MIGHTY DOME.

The coming historian will yet show us that the memory of Abraham Lincoln has lifted itself like a mighty dome over the American Republic—a dome through which the sun shines by day and the moon and stars by night, guiding this republic along a pathway of honor and glory to the first place among the nations of the earth.—Rev. Robert Stuart MacArthur.

KANSAS.

Kansas, the home of Gov. **Stubbs** and Senator **Bristow**, has cast its electoral vote for the Republican candidate for President since 1872, with the exception of 1896, when a fusion of Democrats and Populists carried the State for **Bryan** by 12,269.

IOWA.

Iowa, the home of Senator **Cummins**, since 1872 has cast its electoral vote for the Republican candidate for President. In 1896 there was a Democratic-Populist fusion, but **McKinley** carried the State by 65,552. In 1900 **McKinley** carried it on a straight fight between Republicans and Democrats by 98,006. **Roosevelt** carried the State in 1904 by 158,766, and in 1908 **Taft** carried it by 8,852.

PALY CARPES NELSON'S TOMBSTONE.

Undertaker William Finch, of Hyde Park, N. Y., has an heirloom that has been handed down for generations. The heirloom has not been handed down from any of Mr. Finch's ancestors, however, neither is it of priceless monetary value. It is only a tombstone, and it reads as follows:

PALY CARPES
NELSON
was born

July . 21 . a . bot . 4 .
a . clock . in . the . mo
rning . in . the . year .
1688 . I . finist . my . cors .
and . qvit . the . land . in .
witnes . here . of . my . hart .
my . hand . desesed . Dessember
19 . 1738 .

Nelson was one of the pioneers of Westchester County and was one of the nine partners who owned nearly all the land east of Hyde Park, and was Sheriff of Westchester County. He was killed while making an arrest.

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Alvah P. French, Editor

MAY 1911

For the Home, School and Fireside

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Their Last Bivouac

Most of the participants in the great conflict (the war between the States) have gone to their last bivouac.

—Joseph M. Rogers.

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Contents

Enoch Crosby, The Spy. By Edward Myers.

A Gifted Amateur Photographer.

Thirty Years at the Westchester County Bar. By David H. Hunt.

The Counties of the State of New York. By Rev. Anson Titus.

Origin of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. By Edward Myers.

The Schrader Memorial To Motherhood.

Questions and Answers.

Frederic Remington.

New Rochelle, N. Y., Chapter D.A.R. Organized.

Sam Walter Foss: 1858-1911.

Quickest Printing of Supervisors Proceedings on Record.

Men and Politics the Past Fifty Years in Westchester County. By Frank H. Pierson.

Pre-historic Homes of Cliff Dwellers to be Preserved.

Quotations.

Miscellany.

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Vol. VII. No. 3

The Westchester County Magazine

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JUNE 1911

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Contents

Enoch Crosby, The Spy. Illustrated. By Edward Myers. Concluded.

Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. By Edward Myers. Continued.

Thirty Years at the Westchester County Bar. By David H. Hunt. Continued.

Tabloids—Editorials.

Footprints of History Effaced.

"The Season Without a Summer." By Charles Haines. Illustrated.

Jonas Bronck. By William R. Bronk

Quotations.

Miscellany.

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The Westchester County Magazine

Alvah P. French, Editor

JULY 1911

For the Home, School and Fireside

Published Monthly at White Plains, N. Y.
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A Hudson River Steamer Entering
the Highlands.

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Contents

Thirty Years at the Westchester County Bar. By David H. Hunt. Continued.

The Legend of the Star Maiden.—A Myth of Sleepy Hollow. By Harry Edward Miller.

The Palisades From Yonkers.—By Harry Edward Miller.

Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. By Edward Myers. Continued.

Officers White Plains Club.

Some Striking Statistics.

Jonas Bronck. By William R. Bronk

Men and Politics the Past Fifty Years in Westchester County. Continued. By Frank H. Pierson.

The Original of General Dix's Famous Order.

Mount Vernon's Schools.

All the Sewards Deserved Well.

Questions and Answers.

Lake Mohegan Granite in Great Cathedral St. John the Divine.

Some Westchester County Statistics The Year 1825. By Robert T. Dennis.

What the Public Service Commission is Empowed to Do.

Quotations.

Miscellany.

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The Westchester County Magazine

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Contents

Men and Politics the Past Fifty Years in Westchester County. Continued. By Frank H. Pierson.

Thirty Years at the Westchester County Bar. By David H. Hunt. Continued.

The Roemer Family. By John B. Thompson, D. D.

Halleck and Drake; Where Buried.

History by Pageant.

Tabloids—Editorials.

Cells in Which Slaves Were Held.

A Memorial to Gov. Leisler Proposed.

Elder Miles Grant.

The Beginning of Sing Sing Prison.

Manursing Island. By Richard Seder.

Hartsdale to have a Flower Show.

Questions and answers.

Quotations.

Miscellany.

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The Westchester County Magazine

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Contents

The Roemer Family. By John B. Thompson, D. D.
Men and Politics the Past Fifty Years in Westchester County. Continued. By Frank H. Pierson.
Tabloids—Editorials.
The Loving Cup presented LaRochelle by New Rochelle. Illustrated.
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Valuable Papers of Polk, Johnson and Van Buren.
Prints and Engravings Saved from Baltimore Fire.
Then and Now
Chief Tarhe and General Harrison in Bronze.
Gift of Book for La Rochelle.
The Homestead of Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth.
Faiths of the Presidents.
The Late Isaiah T. Williams.
Capt. Christopher Newport — What His Initiative Wrought.
The Postal Service of our Grandfathers To-day. By Ralph Waldo Emerson.
The New States.
Zachary Taylor, His Daughter and Jefferson Davis.
The Connecticut State Boundary.
John Hay.
All Night the Whippoorwill. A Poem. By Harry Edward Miller.
Historic Cemetery in Peril.
Badge for Huguenots.
First to Introduce the Fire Engine in Yonkers.
Money Per Capita in the United States.
Quotations.
Miscellany.

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Contents

Men and Politics the Past Fifty Years in Westchester County. Continued. By Frank H. Pierson.
American Sons Worthy of Their Mothers.
Horace Greeley and Mrs. Stanton.
The Wonderful Growth of Texas.
New Postal and Stamps.
Concerning Your Family Record.
Passing of the Family Bible, also loss or neglect of Household Data.
A Word of Warning to Collectors.
Mr. Rhodes' Historical Writings Justify Award of Gold Medal.
Tabloids—Editorials.
Indian Summer.—A Poem. By Harry Edward Miller.
To Mark Battlefield of White Plains.
Perparation—Opportunity.
Indian Relics Ruined.
The Puritan and His Bible. By Phillips Brooks.
The Currency of the United States.
The Public Library a mental Toolroom
Tact a Business Asset.
Founding of the New York Historical Society.
Marshall a Great Interpreter of the Constitution.
Our Coast Lights and How Maintained
The World's Greatest Natural History Museum.
Genealogical.
Population Figures for Westchester County in 1820.
The Machinery of Congress Complex.
Paul Revere's Ride Best Described by a Woman.
By Reason of Death Roosevelt the Presidential Exception.
Questions and answers.
In the Nation's Hall of Fame.
Quotations.
Miscellany.

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Vol. VIII. No. 2.

The Westchester County Magazine

Alvah P. French, Editor

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For the Home, School and Fireside

Published Monthly at White Plains, N. Y.
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Thanksgiving Number

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For Sale by all Newsdealers

Contents

Frontispiece. — Azalea. A Poem by Harry Edward Miller.

Men and Politics the Past Fifty Years in Westchester County. Continued. By Frank H. Pierson.

The Original Monroe Doctrine.

Two Honored Veterans Die the Same Day.

The Old Stone House at Guilford, Connecticut.

Franklin's Description of England.

Greeley Memorial at Chappaqua.

The Whitehall Ferry Tablet: Washington's Departing Point.

Francis A. Stratton a Constructive Genius. Illus. By Alvah P. French.

Exemptions in Westchester.

Tabloids—Editorials.

Columbia's Library.

Story of the Apron Flag.

Col. Caleb Heathcote, Mayor.

Quotations.

Miscellany.

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Vol. VIII. No. 3.

The Westchester County Magazine

Alvah P. French, Editor

DECEMBER 1911

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Contents

Men and Politics the Past Fifty Years in Westchester County. Continued. By Frank H. Pierson.
Washington Irvington's Nephew Leaves $250,000.
The Last President Chosen from New England.
History of the Liberty Bell.
A Desk: Its Great Associations.
Tallmadge Left House to Sons of the Revolution.
General Jackson's Widow His Best Biographer.
Tablet at Mamaroneck Unveiled to Commemorate Purchase in 1661.
The Suit Goes to Trial Before Justice Mills.
Valuable Library of Congress Acquisitions. By Alvah P. French.
A Pierce Monument: Why Not?
Richard P. Lounsbery, of Bedford.
The People can Amend as Prescribed.
Good Roads. By B. B. Herbert.
Will Dispose of Washington Irving's Books.
Give Land for Park.
New Rochelle, New York's Delegates Honored in France.
Tabloids—Editorials.
The Old Astor Library.—N.Y.World.
The Erie Canal: Its cost and Importance.
Reports on Estates.
The United States Fortunate in Its Historians. —Boston Transcript.
Prominent Yachtsman and Automobilist.
Westchester Cadets.
Banker over Fifty Years.
To Build Colonial Residence.
Sons of the Revolution Essay Contest.
When Thomas Jefferson was in Port Chester.
Madam Roland's Trite Comment.
The Precedence of Delaware's Governor.
Poe's Short Stories.
Grand Rapid's Public Library.
Flowers of Old Judea.—A Poem. By Harry Edward Miller.
A Popular Mt. Vernon Lawyer.
Quotations.
Miscellany.

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Vol. VIII. No. 4.

The Westchester County Magazine

Alvah P. French, Editor

JANUARY 1912

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Contents

The Ornate Walls of the Cock Estate.
Quaker Ridge Realty Development. Illustrated.
Where our Presidents are Buried.
"The Origin and History of the Manors."
Price once Famous Man Paid for Little Vanity.
892,098 on the Pension Roll.
Indian Hatchet found on Elks' Grounds, White Plains, N. Y.
Tabloids—Editorials.
Jefferson's Punch Bowl now Owned by Mr. Bryan.
Questions and Answers.
The Old Burnham Tavern bought by D. A. R.'s.
History in Private Graveyards.
A New "Headless Horseman" Bridge.
Henry M. Lester, the Banker.
Souvenir Gavel for Justice Morschauser.
A Phrase that made Duluth and Knott Famous.
The Pay of Army and Navy Officers.
Our Famous Judicial Officials.
Daughters of the Revolution to Raise Flag.
A Manufacturer Files Petition.
The Anne Hutchinson Tablet.
Philadelphia the Centre of Colonial Revolutionary Propaganda.
How the Heathcote Lands were Surveyed and Sold.
"Vale," a Sonnet by Maurice Baring.
Monument to Kosciusko.
South Carolina and Charleston's Early Glory.
The "German Flats" and the Palatinates.
Centenarian Newspapers.
Quotations.
Miscellany.

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Vol. VIII. No. 5.

The Westchester County Magazine

Alvah P. French, Editor

FEBRUARY 1912

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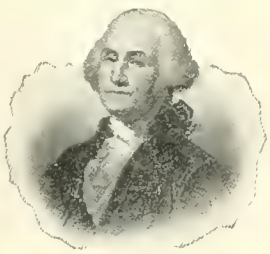

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Contents

History of the United Hospital.
A Statue of Gov. Jacob Leisler.
Original Deed to New Rochelle found.
Descendants of Westchester County Indians.
Tom Paine's Home now Memorial.
Gov. Pennypacker's Praise of Roosevelt on Battlefield of Gettysburg in 1904.
A Refuge for the Religiously Oppressed
The Critical Moment of a National Convention. —Murat Halstead.
First Methodist Church.
Tabloids—Editorials.
A Tribute to Justin Winsor.
Thomas Hutchinson, First General Historian of America.
Probably First Library Supported by Public in America.
Santiago De Cuba's Interesting History
Our Institutions and Constitutions Secure.
Huguenots to Celebrate.
The Elements of a Successful Executive.
Information wanted.
Five Gubernatorial Paintings by One Artist.
The Tortoise from the Indian's Viewpoint.
Another Son of an Old Family.
George Washington.
An Historic Character.
Early Admirers of Westchester County.
Important Real Estate Sales.
A bit of Ancient Port Chester History.
The Valuable 1804 Dollars: Their History.
Gift from France to New Rochelle.
First Battles of the Revolution. —By Edward Everett.
The Indian as a Citizen.
Quotations.
Miscellany.

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Vol. VIII. No. 6.

The Westchester County Magazine

Alvah P. French, Editor

MARCH 1912

For the Home, School and Fireside

Published Monthly at White Plains, N. Y.
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Contents

The Toad's Voice. — A Poem. By Harry Edward Miller.
The Counties of New York State Brief and Suggestive Sketches. By Rev. Anson Titus.
Ballade of Misery and Iron.—A Poem by John Carter.
The Cooley Realty Company.
Questions and Answers.
The Partition of the Lands of Col. Caleb Heathcote. By Alvah P. French.
Prominent Citizens to Take Part.
The First Mennonite Society in America.
Mountain as a Memorial.
Death of Real Estate Operator Phipps.
Westchester Co. Real Estate Deals.
Fort Brewerton: Its History.
Tabloids—Editorials.
A Work of Art Issued by Title Co.
Emerson's Opinion of His Own Bust.
"Opportunity."—A Poem. By John J. Ingalls.
Opportunity. By Walter Malone.
Opportunity. By F. O'Neill Gallager.
Opportunity. By Edward Rowland Sill.
Enoch Crosby.
Every Stripe a Herald of Humanity.
Lincoln's Memory a Mighty Dome.
Kansas.
Iowa.
Paly Carpes Nelson's Tombstone.
Quotations.
Miscellany.

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1776 - - 1876

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Terms of the County Court of Westchester County are hereby appointed to be held at the County Court House at White Plains, during the year 1912, as follows:

For the trial of issues at which a Petit Jury will be required to attend, on the

SECOND MONDAY OF JANUARY,
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FIRST MONDAY OF APRIL,
THIRD MONDAY OF MAY,
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the first and third Fridays of each month (except August).

Dated December 4th, 1911.

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BOOKS FOR SALE

BAIRD, (Charles W.) History of Westchester County, 1660-1870. Illustrated by Abram Hosier. Royal 8 vo. Cloth. N. Y. 1871.

DAWSON, (Henry B.) Westchester County, N. Y., during the Revolution. Portrait and Map. Royal 8 vo. 1-2 Mor. Morrisania, N. Y., 1886. Limited edition of 250 copies Signed in the autograph of the author.

SHONNARD, (Frederick) & SPOONER, (W. W.) History of Westchester County from its first settlement until the year 1900. Portraits and Illustrations. Royal 8vo. 1-2 Mor. gt. top. N. Y. 1900.

ALLISON, (Charles Elmer), History of Yonkers. Numerous portraits and illustrations. 4 to full Mor. gilt edges. N. Y. (1896)

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"A Spring Serenade."

Words By Harry Edward Miller; Music By Arthur A. Penn.

"A Spring Serenade," a poem by Harry Edward Miller, was printed in the Westchester County Magazine in the spring of 1910. This will interest our readers who have praised the verses of Mr. Miller which have appeared in various issues of this magazine. Such verses, first given to the world by our pages, have gained favorable notice from some of the most eminent literary men of the day, such as Will Carleton, Edwin Markham, Elbert Hubbard, Frank Dempster Sherman, George E. Woodberry, Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Sir George Trevelyan, Dr. Henry Van Dyke, Madison Cawein, Arthur Christopher Benson and Ernest Thompson Seton.

Arthur Penn, the brilliant English composer, and author of such widely circulated compositions as "Carissima," "Sea Shells," "The Nightingale," and "Where the Palms Unfold," has written a beautiful and fascinating melody for these words. He was traveling in the West when first attracted by Mr. Miller's poem; but it was only after his third attempt that he wrote the air so beautifully harmonizing with the words. Many believe it to be Mr. Penn's best short composition, and one that is going to be popular for years to come.

The Old Dominion Music Co., of 1368 Broadway, New York, has published the work, selling the same at twenty cents the copy or six copies for one dollar. The cover is in three colors. The publishers have shown their high estimation of the words by printing these on the front cover.

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